



CITY OF MANCHESTER

REPORT

on the

HEALTH

of the

CITY

of

MANCHESTER

for 1962

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Manchester.

Tel. CENTRAL 3377, Ext. 341

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The photographs of multi-storey flat development have been kindly provided by the Director of Housing.

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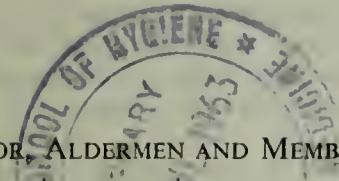
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General Index

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
MANCHESTER, 2.

17th May, 1963.



MY LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health of the City for the year 1962.

General statistics

Population

The Registrar General estimates the civilian population for mid-1962 at 59,170 a decrease of 1,130 on 1961. This compares with the provisional census figure of 661,041 taken in April, 1961.

Marriages

The number of marriages registered during the year was 5,742 compared with 5,932 the previous year. The marriage rate was 17.42 as against 17.97.

Births

Registered live births numbered 13,571 (7,004 males, 6,567 females), giving a rate of 20.59 per 1,000 population, compared with 19.69 in 1961, an increase of 0.90. The rate for England and Wales was 18.0, an increase of 0.6 on the previous year.

Of the 13,571 births, 11,974 (6,177 males, 5,797 females) were legitimate and 1,597 (827 males, 770 females) were illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate births continued to rise, being 11.77 against 10.21 in 1961, an increase of 1.56.

There were 302 stillbirths (167 males, 135 females), an increase of 11 on the previous year's figure. The rate of 21.77 per 1,000 total births was 0.12 lower than that for 1961 and was the lowest ever recorded in the City. The rate for England and Wales was 18.1, a decrease of 0.6.

The percentage of total registered births taking place in institutions was 9.42.

Deaths

The number of deaths registered during the year was 8,767 (4,416 males, 351 females), a ratio to the population of 1 in 75 or a death rate per 1,000 of the population of 13.30 as compared with 13.49 for 1961 and an average of 12.70 for the previous five years. The rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 11.9, a decrease of 0.1.

Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 78, being 22 more than in 1961 which was the lowest figure ever recorded. Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 70 deaths and other forms of tuberculosis for eight deaths, compared with 51 and 5 respectively in 1961. The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis was 0.12 per 1,000 population compared with 0.06 for England and Wales.

There were 1,597 deaths from all forms of cancer as against 1,602 for 1961, a decrease of 5. Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, however, increased by 9, numbering 475 (414 males, 61 females), as against 466 (414 males, 52 females) in 1961.

The death rate from all forms of cancer was 2.42 per 1,000 population and that from cancer of the lung and bronchus 0.72 compared with 1.68 and 0.51 respectively for the whole of the country.

Infant mortality

Deaths of infants under one year of age registered during 1962 numbered 413, 25 more than 1961 and 47 more than 1960. The rate per 1,000 live births for 1962 was 30.43, which was 0.59 higher than for 1961, whilst the rate for England and Wales was 20.7, the lowest rate recorded in the country.

The number of neonatal deaths was 263, giving a rate of 19.38 per 1,000 live births. The figures for 1961 were 268 and 20.61 and for 1960 they were 237 and 18.82. The rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 15.1, a decrease of 0.4. Early neonatal deaths decreased to 228 against 240 the previous year and 203 in 1960, a rate of 16.80 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.46 in 1961, and 16.12 in 1960.

Post-neonatal deaths increased to 150 compared with 120 in 1961 and 129 in 1960, the rates per 1,000 live births being 11.05, 9.23 and 10.24 respectively.

Perinatal deaths numbered 530, giving a rate of 38.20 per 1,000 total births (live and still) compared with 531 and 39.94 in 1961.

Maternal mortality

There were two deaths from puerperal and post-abortive sepsis during 1962 and five from other maternal causes, giving a rate for all maternal deaths of 0.50 per 1,000 total births. This compared with three deaths and a rate of 0.23 for 1961 and 0.38 for 1960 and with a rate of 0.35 for England and Wales for 1962.

Immunization and vaccination

During the early months of the year there was increased demand for smallpox vaccination because of the presence of the disease in the country. Records show that over 82,000 persons, including 49,000 children under 15 years of age, were successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated in addition to persons vaccinated at their place of employment for whom no records were received.

This demand for smallpox vaccination had an adverse effect on the number of persons immunized against other diseases. The number of children immunized against diphtheria and whooping cough fell considerably. Part of this fall was due to the need for an additional injection of combined diphtheria/tetanus antigen this year as a routine procedure, replacing two injections of single antigen in the completion of primary courses of diphtheria immunization. In addition, primary courses of tetanus immunization were given to children presented for re-inforcing courses of diphtheria immunization (three injections against one previously).

There was a disappointing response to poliomyelitis vaccination especially after the introduction of oral vaccine for routine vaccination purposes. The very low incidence of poliomyelitis in the community apparently caused less public interest in vaccination.

Dry sterilization unit

This was the first full year in which the Home Nursing Service utilized the resources of the sterile syringe service, the number of syringes used by the district nurses being treble that of the previous year. This increase was offset, however, by a reduction in the number of syringes prepared for immunization and vaccination procedures as a result of the introduction of oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

Infectious disease

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease, apart from dysentery and phthalmia neonatorum, was lower than the previous year. For the seventh successive year there was no confirmed case of diphtheria and notifications of hooping cough and scarlet fever were the lowest ever recorded. Five cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred, none of which proved fatal. Poliomyelitis virus, type I, was isolated from four of the cases but no virus was isolated from the fifth, a girl of three years who was the only one previously vaccinated against the disease.

When cases of smallpox occurred in widely separated parts of the country during the winter and early spring three persons were removed from Manchester to the smallpox isolation hospital as a precautionary measure ; they were subsequently found not to be suffering from smallpox.

During January, influenza was widespread throughout the City, the causative organism being Influenza "B" virus, also responsible for outbreaks during the previous three years.

One case of typhoid fever, of an organism type that rarely occurs in this country, was notified in a laundryman employed at a hospital in the City, but the source of infection was never discovered.

The number of cases of dysentery in children under ten years of age was double that of the previous year, although the total number of cases notified was only slightly above the average for the previous ten years.

Infant mortality

The infant mortality rate increased in 1962. This increase over the figure of the previous year has occurred now for four years in succession. Meanwhile England and Wales has achieved the lowest rate recorded in this country.

A main cause is clearly bad housing—but there is no doubt of the existence of a multiplicity of other causes. The circumstances associated with each infant death are being scrutinized immediately the death occurs and it is hoped that the results of this investigation, which will take a considerable time, will throw more light on this difficult and distressing problem.

Early discharge of maternity patients from hospital

As I indicated in the Annual Report for 1961 the acute shortage of maternity beds in the City led the authorities of the St. Mary's Hospital to suggest that certain mothers might be discharged as early as two days after the birth of their child. A scheme for planned early discharges was devised and introduced in 1962 and details are given in the "Midwifery" section of this report.

Further experience of the arrangements will be necessary before a balanced assessment of the advantages and disadvantages can be made but, at the best, the scheme is a stop-gap measure and it is hoped it will not become a permanent feature of the maternity service.

New combined clinics.

Two long-awaited new combined clinics in North Manchester were completed; the first, at Charlestown Road, Blackley, was opened to the public in September and the second, at Plant Hill Road, Higher Blackley, in December. Each

building is of the two-storey type and houses a maternity and child welfare centre and a dental unit on the ground floor with a school clinic on the first floor. I hope that the existence of modern, pleasant, purpose-built clinic premises in these areas will encourage parents to make the maximum use of the health services provided there for themselves and their children.

Health visiting centenary

To commemorate the centenary of the commencement of health visiting in Manchester in 1862, and to show the growth and scope of the health visitor's work over the past hundred years, a public exhibition was held in the Central Library during April. The health visitor works quietly and unobtrusively and, except perhaps amongst mothers, few people realise the range of her activities or the importance of her functions as a highly trained social adviser and health educator. Opened by the Lord Mayor (Alderman Lionel W. Biggs, J.P.) and subsequently attended by over 4,000 visitors, the exhibition sought, successfully in my view, to widen the public's knowledge not only of the health visitor's training and her work but also of some other local health services, and it provided a splendid illustration of how effective team-work can help to build a healthy society founded on happy family units.

To further mark the centenary, Manchester health visitors, representatives of the Health Department staff and of the medical and nursing professions in the City, along with many other guests associated with the department's work were entertained by the Corporation at a civic reception held in the Town Hall. The staff were most appreciative of this generous gesture and a memorable evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Refresher course for Health Visitors.

By arrangement with their Medical Director, Dr. A. J. Dalzell Ward, the Central Council for Health Education held a refresher course in Manchester for health visitors. The course lasted a week and was an entirely new venture. The majority of these courses are held in London and since they are residential they involve the Corporation in considerable expense for benefits which, though substantial, are available only to a few health visitors from any one area. The importance of holding such a course in Manchester therefore cannot be underestimated. Apart from the value to our own staff a precedent was established and this, it is hoped, may well lead ultimately to the recognition of Manchester as an accepted centre for refresher courses run by other bodies concerned with the work of the department, as well as the Central Council for Health Education. This would not only offer considerable financial saving in obviating the necessity for seconding staff to refresher courses in distant areas, but would mean that far more members of the staff would be able to attend courses, a significant point in this age of rapid developments.

Ten-year development of the Local Authority Health Service.

The Ministry of Health Circular 2/62 requested local authorities to prepare plans for the development of their health and welfare services covering the ten years 1962-63 to 1971-72. The Health Department's proposals, which are reproduced separately towards the end of this report, have been approved by the City Council and forwarded to the Ministry.

Housing

In accordance with the programme for the representation of not less than 4,000 unfit houses each year in clearance areas, 4,051 were so dealt with.

In addition, 55 other unfit houses were certified as such in connection with educational redevelopment projects and action was taken for the demolition of 654 individually unfit and structurally dangerous houses.

Since the resumption of slum clearance in 1951, 18,008 houses in clearance areas have been represented, of which 4,653 have been demolished.

In the organization of resources to satisfy this demand, a vitally necessary increased output of new dwellings was achieved by the Housing Committee who built 2,912 houses and flats, compared with 1,268 in 1961. Six hundred and eleven houses and flats were built by private developers, compared with 80 in the previous year.

Clean air

The Wythenshawe Extension Smoke Control Order became operative to take the whole of Wythenshawe, with an area of approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and 27,000 premises, subject to smoke control.

Another order extending northwards from the Wythenshawe boundary and dealing with the Chorlton-cum-Hardy district of approximately 2.8 square miles was made and confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government without any objection being received. A further order dealing with contiguous parts of Withington, West Didsbury and Rusholme awaits confirmation by the Ministry, and approximately 23 per cent of the total number of premises in the City are now subject to smokeless zone or smoke control orders either operative or awaiting confirmation. The comparable figure for "black areas" throughout the country is 17.3 per cent.

The survey continues toward the ultimate establishment of smoke control areas throughout the City.

Food hygiene

The number of food poisoning cases formally notified or otherwise ascertained in the City was less than during the previous year although the number of incidents was unchanged.

The association of infected raw liquid egg with some of the illnesses stressed the necessity of the effective heat treatment of this product in bulk supply.

Contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations at five premises resulted in formal proceedings with fines imposed by the City Magistrates' Court.

Once again my thanks are extended to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support in providing the health services of the City, and also to the members of the staff of the Health Department for their efficient and willing endeavours to further the cause of health in the City.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES METCALFE BROWN,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Committee

CHAIRMAN—Alderman W. Onions, M.B.E., J.P., M.A.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—Councillor K. Collis.

THE LORD MAYOR—Alderman R. E. Thomas, J.P.

Alderman W. Chadwick, M.B., CH.B. Councillor T. Lomas

„	Mrs. Eveline Hill, J.P., M.P.	„	H. Pigott, M.B., CH.B.
„	Mrs. Mary Knight	„	F. H. Price
„	F. E. Tylecote, C.B.E., J.P., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.P.	„	W. Sharp (to 10-5-62)
Councillor	Mrs. Sonia D. Alexander (from 23-5-62)	„	Mrs. Winifred Smith (to 7-11-62)
„	Mrs. Nellie Beer, O.B.E., J.P.	„	J. Taylor, M.B., CH.B.
„	J. Bowes	„	Miss Lily Thomas, J.P.
„	P. Buckley, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.	„	T. Thomas (from 7-11-62)
„	B. Conlan	„	N. Thompson
„	J. Dean	„	Mrs. Elsie A. M. Walmsley (to 10-5-62)
„	W. Higgins (from 23-5-62)	„	P. Whitby
„	Mrs. Thelma M. Kay (from 23-5-62)	„	Mrs. Mabel S. Whittaker, C.B.E., J.P.

Sub-Committees

The following sub-committees are appointed to carry out certain of the duties referred to the Health Committee; these are shown below. The sub-committees' proceedings are subject to approval by the Health Committee.

Sanitary

Sanitation and buildings; nuisances; offensive trades; common lodging-uses; houses let-in-lodgings; factories, workplaces and shops; provisions regarding food and drugs; poisons and pharmacy; public conveniences; the granting of certificates of disrepair and reports to owners and tenants under the Rent Act, 1957; the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951; the Ops Act, 1950, and the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938; the abatement of smoke nuisances and atmospheric pollution; hairdressers registration; hawkers and persons trading in food on open sites; the inspection of meat and all other questions arising therefrom; and all questions relating to the management and administration of the Sanitary Services Division with the exception of those relating to the appointment of staff, salaries, wages and conditions of service of officers and servants.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Maternity and child welfare, including all the duties in the proposals of the City Council under the National Health Service Acts relating to midwifery, health visiting, care of mothers and young children (excepting the portion relating to the management of Knowle House), home nursing, prevention of illness, care and after-care and home helps; the cleansing of persons infested with vermin; control and management of day nurseries; and the administration of the Nursing Services Division with the exception of questions relating to the appointment of staff, salaries, wages and conditions of service of officers and servants.

Mental Health

All matters arising out of the proposals of the City Council under the National Health Service Acts concerning mental health, with the exception of questions relating to the appointment of staff, salaries, wages and conditions of service of officers and servants.

Ambulance and Transport

The control and management of ambulances and ambulance stations, passenger cars and other vehicles and garages, with the exception of questions relating to the appointment of staff, salaries, wages and conditions of service of officers and servants.

Residential Homes

The control and management of the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Knowle House, Langho Colony, Ashton House and Walton House, with the exception of questions relating to the appointment of staff, salaries, wages and conditions of service of officers and servants, and the purchase of bulk supplies.

Staff

The appointment of staff, salaries, wages and conditions of service of officers and servants in the employ of the Health Committee.

Health Officers

Medical

C. Metcalfe Brown, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law	Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer
A. J. Essex-Cater, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.A.I.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health
B. J. Griffiths, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Senior Medical Officer—Administrative
C. A. Royde, M.D., D.P.H.	Senior Medical Officer—Nursing Services
Anne D. Lepine, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (to 30-4-62)	Deputy Senior Medical Officer— Nursing Services
Anna E. Jones, M.B., B.C.H., B.A.O., D.G.O., D.P.H. (from 1-8-62)	Deputy Senior Medical Officer— Nursing Services
A. Butterworth, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.I.H. (from 15-1-62)	Assistant Medical Officer—Administrative and Clinical
F. C. Leach, M.B., C.H.B.	Assistant Medical Officer—Immunization and Vaccination
E. Howard Kitching, M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.M.	Consultant Psychiatrist (part-time)
W. Robinson, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P. . .	Consultant Chest Physician (part-time)

Other professional

J. Graham, M.B.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H. . .	Chief Public Health Inspector
A. N. Leather, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.	Public Analyst
F. P. Lawton, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. . .	Chief Veterinary Officer

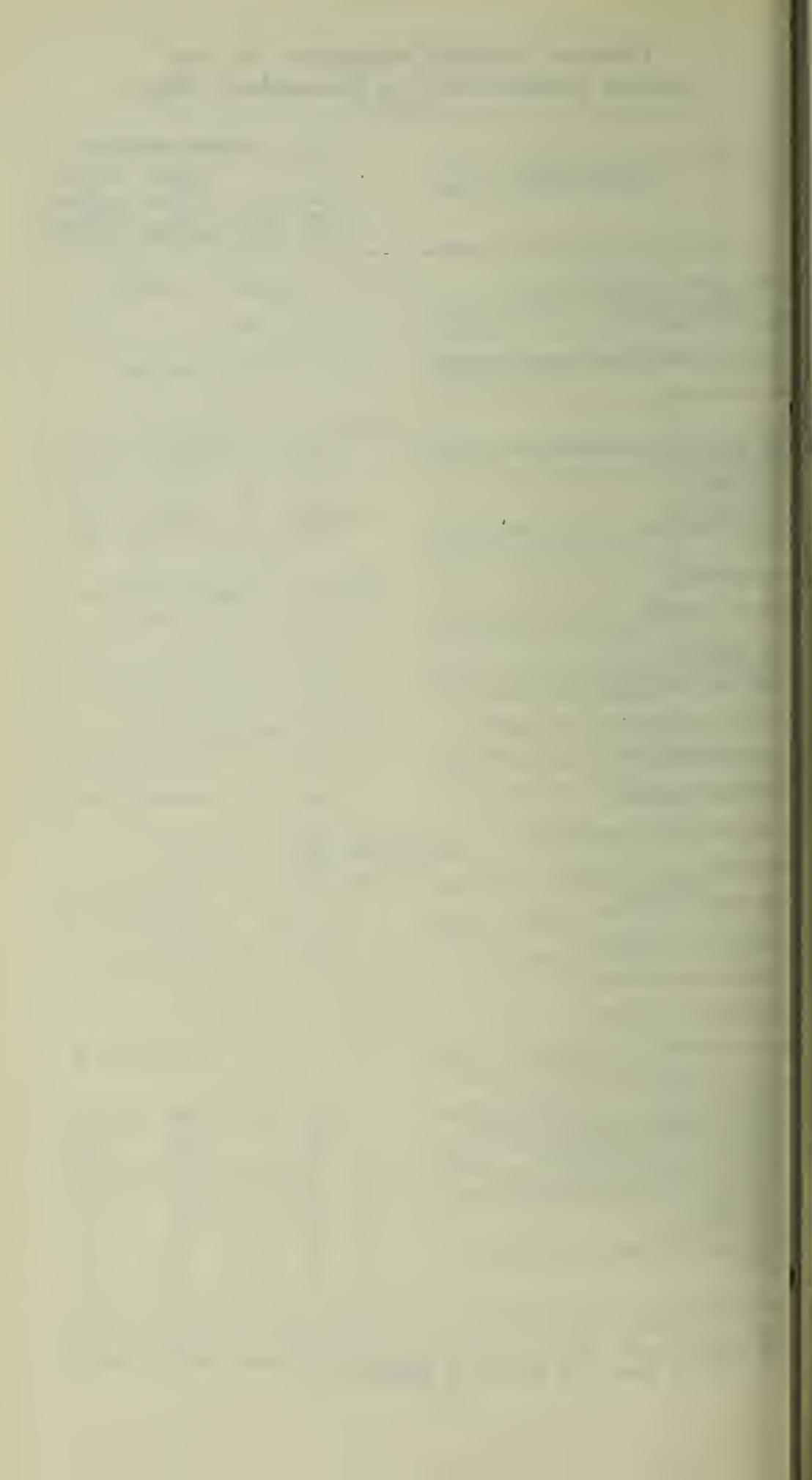
Lay

C. W. Wilkinson	Chief Administrative Assistant— General Services Division
N. J. Moult, A.M.INST.T.	Chief Administrative Assistant— Nursing Services Division
T. Simpson B.A.(ADMIN.)	Chief Administrative Assistant— Mental Health Services Division

Number of staff employed in the Health Department in December, 1962.

Types of staff	Numbers employed			
	Full-time	Part-time	Totals— full-time and part-time	Approx. equivalent number of full-time
Administrative medical officers	6	—	6	6
Clinical medical officers	9	35	44	18
Analytical chemists and laboratory assistants . . .	8	—	8	8
Veterinary officers	3	—	3	3
Nursing:—				
Health visitors, clinic nurses, etc.	136	4	140	138
Home nursing	93	24	117	105
Midwifery	77	8	85	81
Day nurseries	275	—	275	275
Residential homes	110	2	112	111
Other	4	—	4	4
Physiotherapists	—	2	2	1
Children's wardens	3	—	3	3
Social workers	22	—	22	22
Residential hostel wardens	3	—	3	3
Training centre supervisors and assistants	23	—	23	23
Handicraft instructors	11	—	11	11
Public health inspectors	76	—	76	76
Student public health inspectors	16	—	16	16
Technical assistants (smoke)	10	—	10	10
Health and food inspectors	11	—	11	11
Administrative and clerical	167	12	179	173
Ambulance control room	15	—	15	15
Carkeepers and assistants	6	—	6	6
Supervisors—public conveniences	2	—	2	2
Operational, manual workers, etc.:—				
Home helps	104	245	349	232
Ambulance, transport and disinfection	182	5	187	185
Domestic staff in residential homes	101	—	101	101
Public conveniences service	79	15	94	87
Domestic staff in day nurseries	50	33	83	66
Domestic staff in municipal hostels	60	—	60	60
Centre cleaners	24	18	42	33
Rodent operatives	14	—	14	14
Bath attendants—home nursing service . . .	8	—	8	8
Others	9	30	39	24
Totals	1,717	433	2,150	1,931

NOTE :—Eight district midwives of the St. Mary's Hospital extern service are employed on an agency basis and are not included above.



Section I

General Services Division

General Statistics

Meteorology

Vital Statistics

Registrar General's Abstract

Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology

General Medical Services

Health Education

Ambulance and Transport Service

Disinfection Service

Residential Homes

Langho Colony for Sane Epileptics

Dr. Garrett Memorial Home for Convalescent Children

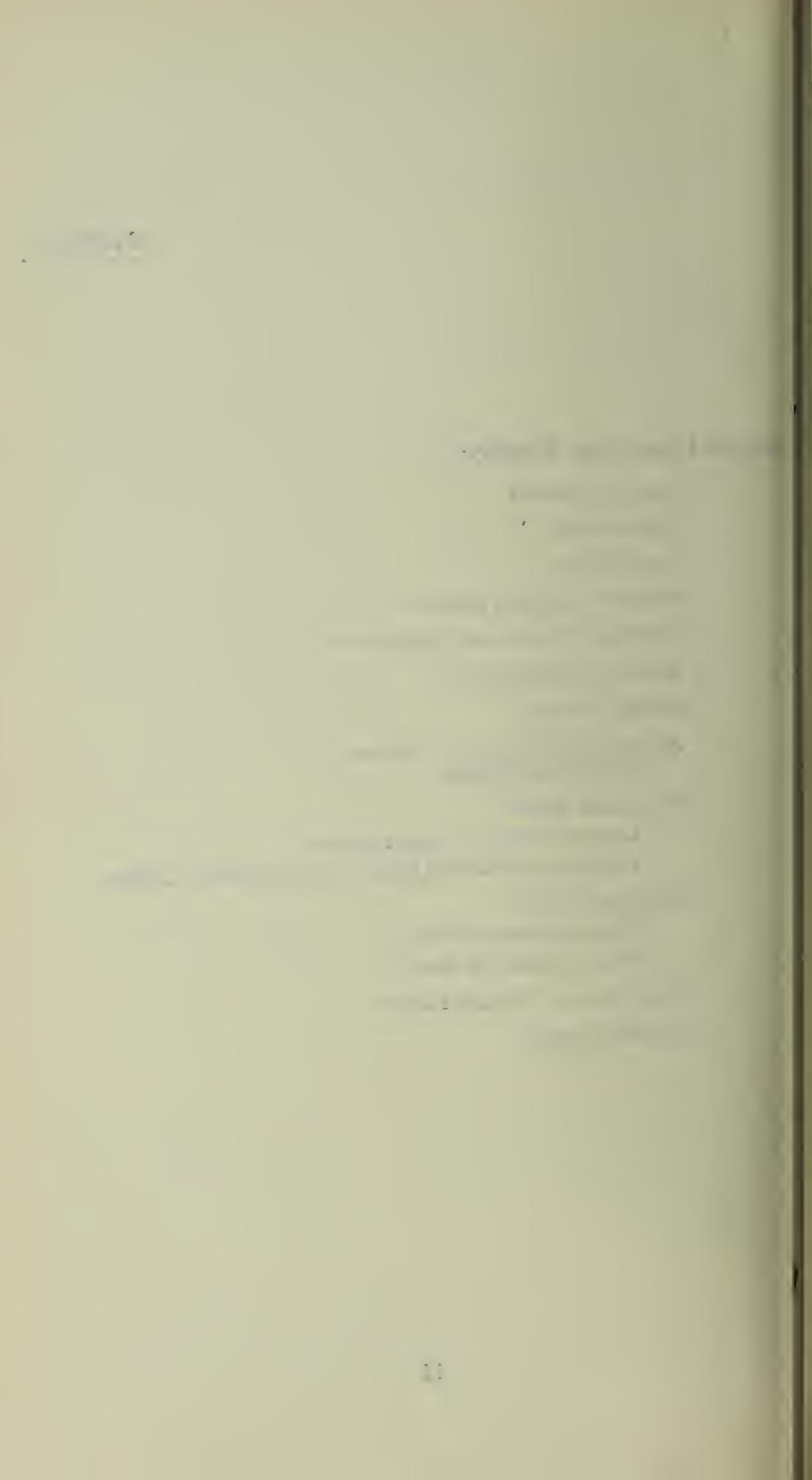
Municipal Hostels

Ashton House for Women

Walton House for Men

Registration of Nursing Homes

Venereal Disease



GENERAL STATISTICS

Population:—

Registrar General's estimated population mid-year, 1962

Census population, 1961	..	Males	317,336	659,170
		Females	341,834				

Deaths :—

Number of deaths	..	..	..	Males	4,416	..	..	..	..	..	8,767
				Females	4,351	..	..	..	..	..
Death rate per 1,000 of population				Males	13.92	..	..	..	..	..	13.30
				Females	12.73	..	..	..	..	..
Comparability factor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.17
Death rate as adjusted by factor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.56
Percentage of mortality occurring in institutions				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.67

Births :—

			Males	Females	Totals						
Live births		Legitimate	6,177	5,797	11,974	..	..	..	..	..	13,571
		Illegitimate	827	770	1,597	..	..	..	..	..
Live birth rate per 1,000 of population			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.59
Comparability factor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.96
Birth rate as adjusted by factor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.77
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.77
			Males	Females	Totals						
Stillbirths		Legitimate	141	117	258	..	..	..	..	..	302
		Illegitimate	26	18	44	..	..	..	..	..
Total live and stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,873
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.77

Infant mortality :—

Deaths of all infants under one year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	413
Rate per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.43
Deaths of legitimate infants under one year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.65
Deaths of illegitimate infants under one year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.32

Neonatal mortality :—

Deaths of infants under four weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Rate per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.3

Early neonatal mortality :—

Deaths of infants under one week	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Rate per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.

Post-neonatal mortality :—

Deaths of infants over four weeks and under one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.

Perinatal mortality :—

Stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.

Maternal mortality :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total births	
Sepsis of pregnancy and abortion	2	0.14	0.
Other maternal causes	5	0.36	
Excess of births over deaths	...	...	4.8

General

Number of persons married per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	17
Area of the City in acres	...	...	...	...	27,
Number of persons per acre	...	...	...	...	24
Number of occupied structurally separate dwellings (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	210,
Persons per occupied structurally separate dwelling (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	3
Number of houses according to Rate Book (1st April, 1962)	...	...	...	...	209,
Persons per house	...	...	...	...	3
Rateable value (1st April, 1962)	...	...	...	...	£11,408,
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	...	...	...	...	£44,

Number of new houses erected during 1962 :—

By local authority	...	...	...	...	...	2,912
By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	611
						3,

Social and Economic Conditions

The City and County Borough of Manchester is responsible for all local government services and also for the sewage disposal, transport and water supply services of certain local authorities adjacent to the City. The population of the County Borough is almost 660,000 with an estimated two million people living within a ten mile radius of the City of whom 400,000 travel to work in Manchester each day.

Principal industries include light and heavy engineering and the manufacture of electronic equipment, textiles and garments, while the City, like its counterpart in London, is a commercial centre. Cotton no longer plays a substantial part in commercial activities since only three per cent. of the regional working population is now employed in the industry. As a commercial City, with four main line railway terminals and the third busiest inland port in the country, the transport facilities in the area satisfy the businessman's demands for himself and his goods, whilst Manchester Airport, with its fine new terminal buildings nine miles to the south of the City, dealt with a million passengers during 1962.

Manchester University is the largest university outside Oxford, Cambridge and London and, as the bulldozers demolish the older buildings surrounding it and new university buildings replace them, a new "university quarter" is rapidly developing between the university and the College of Science and Technology. Manchester Grammar School continues to send more students to Oxford and Cambridge Universities than any other British school; there are also eight other direct grant grammar schools in the City.

Manchester had the first free public library in Europe, if not in the world, which still stands in its 15th century buildings. In the 17th century, Humphrey Chetham, a Manchester merchant, provided for it in his will and the great John Rylands library, opened at the beginning of this century as a memorial to John Rylands, another Manchester merchant, attracts scholars from all over the world to its collection of ancient manuscripts and bibliographia. The City also has one of the world's finest public library systems; indeed the Central library has a reference section comprising over 350,000 volumes.

Meteorology

The figures in the following table have been received from the Meteorological Office weather centre in Manchester:—

*Extracts from readings taken at the City weather centre,
Royal Exchange, Manchester, 2*

Month	Mean maximum temperature (°Centigrade)	Mean minimum temperature (°Centigrade)	Mean temperature (°Centigrade)	Total rainfall (inches)	Total number of wet days	Total hours of sunshine	Number of days on which fog was noted at 09.00 G.M.T.
January	7.1	3.4	5.3	2.98	18	40.3	9
February	7.3	3.4	5.3	2.09	9	61.6	4
March	6.7	1.1	3.9	1.72	8	108.5	12
April	11.4	5.3	8.3	2.85	9	158.7	3
May	14.0	7.8	10.9	2.42	13	155.0	1
June	18.1	10.6	14.3	0.71	4	190.8	1
July	18.3	12.3	15.3	2.07	8	108.5	1
August	17.3	11.5	14.4	4.95	15	129.3	1
September	16.2	10.9	13.5	3.26	13	86.8	1
October	14.4	8.7	11.5	1.48	7	84.9	5
November	7.8	3.3	5.5	1.47	6	46.2	4
December	5.6	1.2	3.4	3.55	11	40.3	11
Totals				29.55	121	1210.9	50

At the beginning of the year the Centigrade scale replaced the Fahrenheit scale for temperature readings provided nationally. The mean temperature for the year, 9.3°C., was slightly lower than that for the previous year. The warmest day was 8th June, with a maximum temperature of 23.9°C. and the coldest nights were 2nd January and 25th December when a minimum temperature of -5°C. was recorded. The total rainfall was less than the previous year and although August was the wettest month, 10th June, with 0.95 inches of rain was the wettest day. The total hours of sunshine were greater than 1961, the sunniest day being 5th June with 15.1 hours.

Dense fog occurred on 1st and 2nd January, on 22nd November, during the whole of the period from 4th to 6th December and finally on 22nd December. This last period of fog was followed by a prolonged cold spell.

VITAL STATISTICS

Causes of death

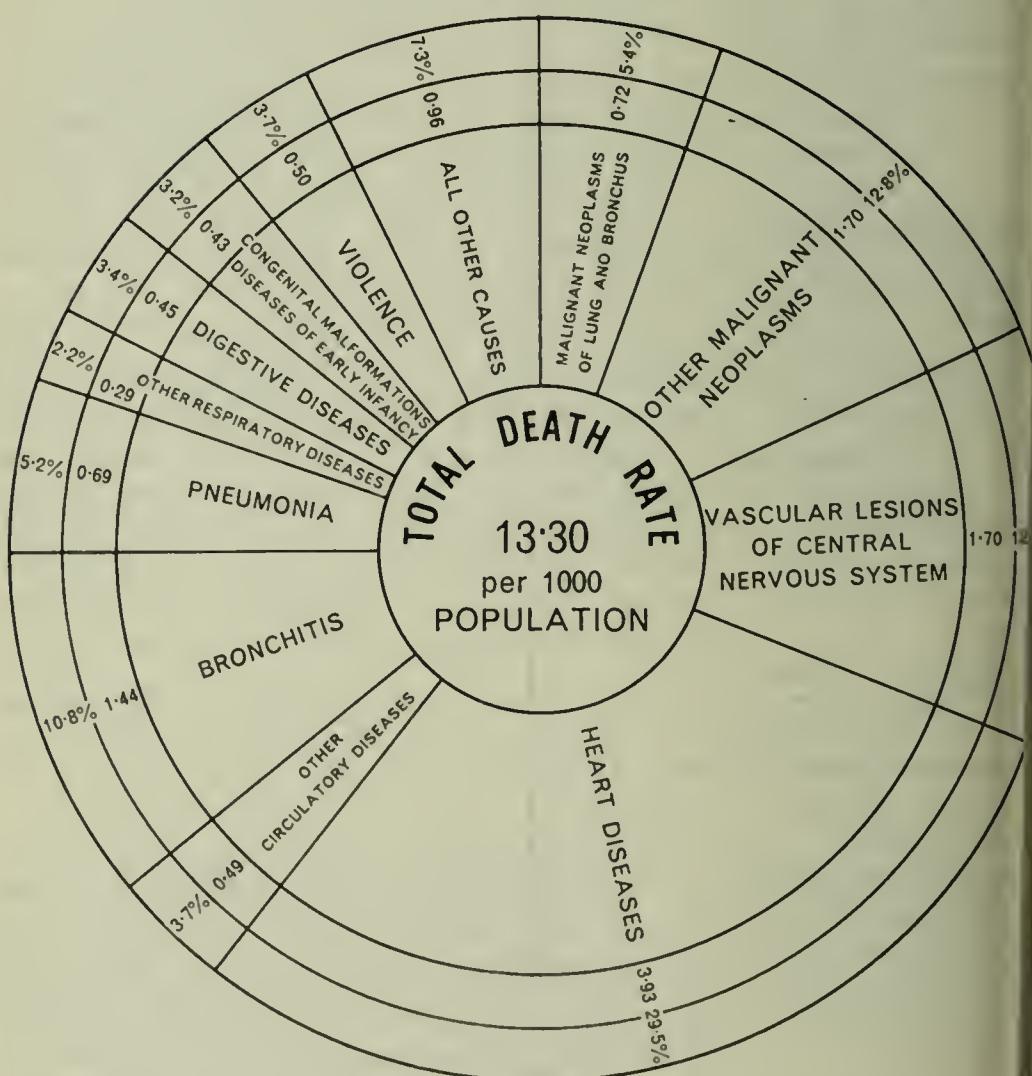
Registrar General's return

CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female	Total	AGES AT DEATH							
				0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Tuberculosis, respiratory . . .	49	21	70	—	—	—	—	11	35	17	7
" other	5	3	8	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—
Syphilitic disease	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection . . .	3	1	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	8	12	1	1	1	—	1	4	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach . .	125	81	206	—	—	—	—	9	79	65	53
" " lung, bronchus . . .	414	61	475	—	—	—	—	21	274	123	57
" " breast	1	131	132	—	—	—	—	9	66	33	24
" " uterus	—	60	60	—	—	—	—	5	27	22	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	353	340	693	1	4	5	3	35	235	229	181
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	17	14	31	—	1	2	1	5	9	11	2
Diabetes	15	43	58	—	—	—	—	4	5	24	25
Vascular lesions of central nervous system	444	678	1,122	1	—	2	6	11	209	341	552
Coronary disease, angina	770	523	1,293	—	—	—	—	39	461	404	389
Hypertension with heart disease	62	84	146	—	—	—	—	1	27	58	60
Other heart disease	415	734	1,149	1	—	1	2	27	156	256	706
Other circulatory disease	135	185	320	—	—	—	—	8	68	66	178
Influenza	61	65	126	2	2	1	1	4	24	34	58
Pneumonia	216	250	466	63	7	2	—	8	60	103	223
Bronchitis	608	341	949	15	1	2	1	14	278	331	307
Other diseases of respiratory system	34	30	64	5	1	—	1	3	20	15	19
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	50	31	81	—	—	—	1	1	29	27	23
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	30	36	66	30	—	1	2	2	10	8	13
Nephritis and nephrosis	14	21	35	—	—	2	1	10	12	3	7
Hypertrophy of prostate	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	15
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	7	7	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	43	41	84	63	6	3	1	1	8	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	327	425	752	207	7	5	5	30	133	103	262
Motor vehicle accidents	67	32	99	—	6	6	13	21	18	18	17
All other accidents	68	58	126	20	8	4	9	15	31	12	27
Homicide	52	38	90	—	—	—	4	25	44	14	3
Homicide and operations of war	7	6	13	2	—	—	1	4	5	—	1
Totals	4,416	4,351	8,767	413	47	37	57	330	2,336	2,329	3,218

Note—Tables showing the mortality rates due to various causes, etc., from 1911 onwards appear at pages 32 and 33.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

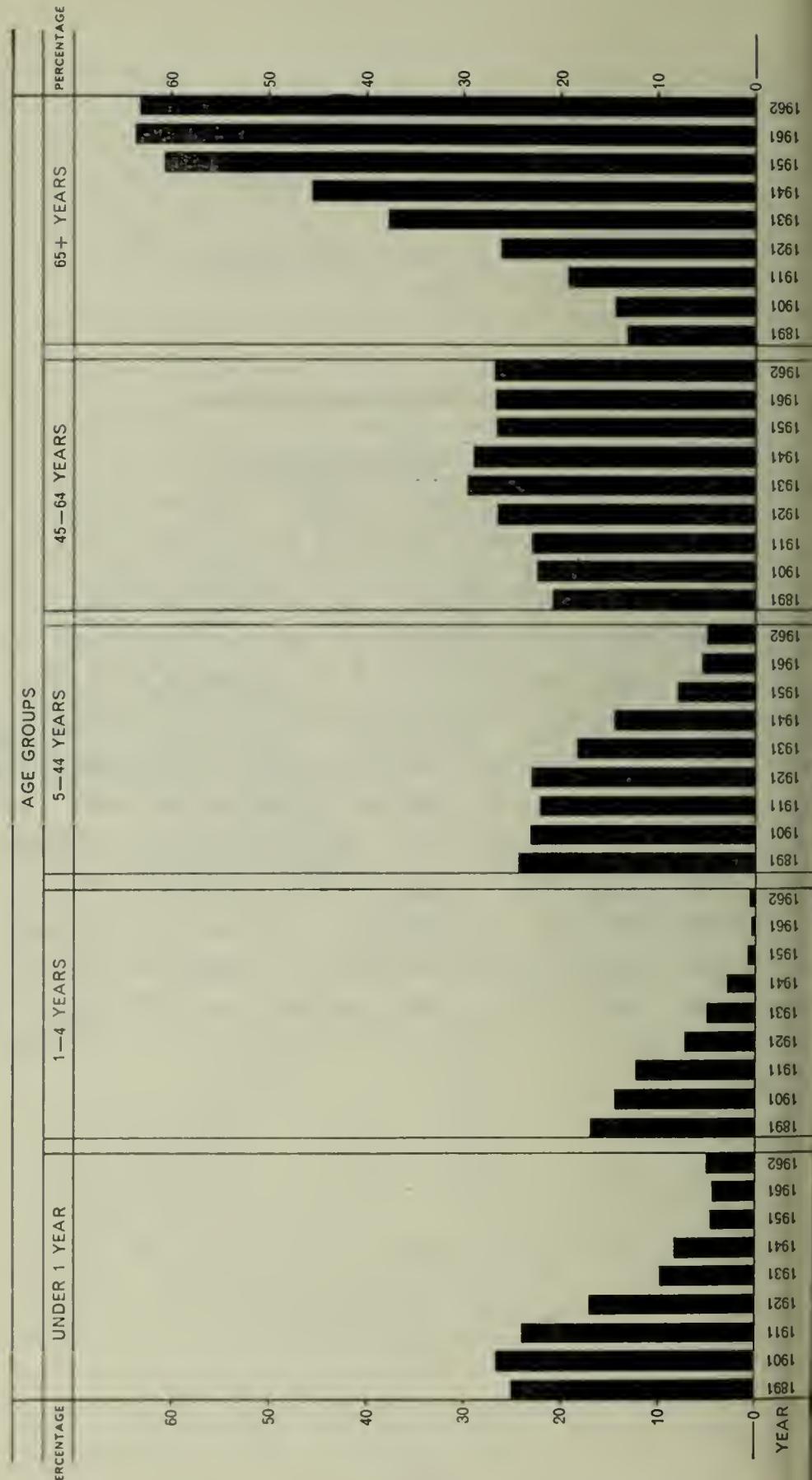
RATE per 1000 POPULATION
AND
PERCENTAGE of TOTAL DEATHS

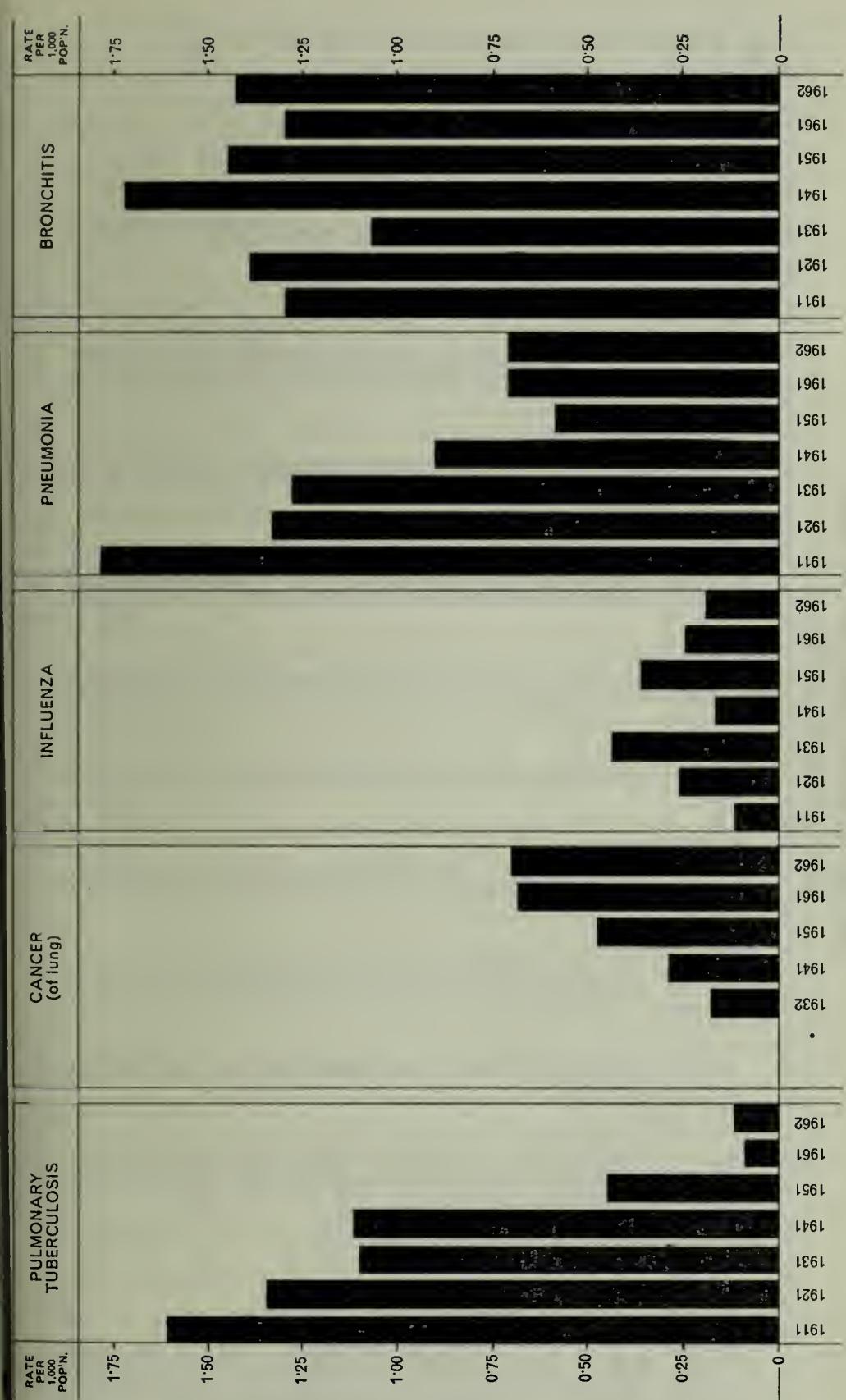


Deaths in age groups and percentages of total deaths

Year	Total number of deaths	Age groups and percentages									
		0—		1—4		5—44		45—64		65—	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1911	13,202	3,299	24.99	2,225	16.85	3,178	24.07	2,756	20.88	1,744	13.21
1912	11,801	3,114	26.39	1,676	14.20	2,725	23.09	2,627	22.26	1,659	14.06
1913	12,272	2,901	23.64	1,516	12.35	2,711	22.09	2,790	22.74	2,354	19.18
1914	10,093	1,707	16.91	728	7.21	2,313	22.92	2,687	26.62	2,658	26.34
1915	10,618	1,027	9.67	503	4.74	1,943	18.30	3,144	29.61	4,001	37.68
1916	10,016	832	8.31	265	2.65	1,467	14.65	2,886	28.81	4,566	45.58
1917	9,676	439	4.54	64	0.66	748	7.73	2,568	26.54	5,857	60.53
1918	8,397	325	3.87	39	0.46	456	5.43	2,199	26.19	5,378	64.05
1919	8,269	366	4.43	39	0.47	421	5.09	2,181	26.38	5,262	63.63
1920	8,910	388	4.35	36	0.40	457	5.13	2,369	26.59	5,660	63.53
1921	8,767	413	4.71	47	0.54	424	4.84	2,336	26.64	5,547	63.27

DEATHS in VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, percentage of TOTAL DEATHS 1891-1962





• NO FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE PRIOR TO 1932 FOR CANCER (of LUNG)

Ward population, area, density, births and deaths
(figures compiled in the department)

Wards	Estimated population	Area in acres	Persons per acre	Live births			Deaths			Deaths under one year of age
				Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals	Rate per 1,000 population	Totals	Rate per 1,000 population	
CITY OF MANCHESTER . .	659,170	27,255	24.19	11,974	1,597	13,571	20.59	8,776	13.31	357
Alexandra Park	21,343	780	27.36	314	57	371	17.38	273	12.79	5
All Saints	14,373	315	45.63	450	97	547	38.06	206	14.33	14
Ardwick	15,432	436	35.39	420	55	475	30.78	191	12.38	10
Baguley	20,641	1,405	14.69	298	24	322	15.60	179	8.67	11
Barlow Moor	15,276	1,120	13.64	171	26	197	12.90	426	27.89	5
Benchill	21,010	1,027	20.46	314	43	357	16.99	199	9.47	8
Beswick	16,979	243	69.87	422	31	453	26.68	213	12.54	12
Blackley	22,204	1,226	18.11	284	25	309	13.92	293	13.20	6
Bradford	20,479	772	26.53	315	27	342	16.70	245	11.96	13
Burnage	21,000	737	28.49	229	21	250	11.90	263	12.52	7
Cheetham	13,121	446	29.42	272	43	315	24.01	182	13.87	8
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	19,482	849	22.95	359	29	388	19.92	234	12.01	6
Collegiate Church	11,142	501	22.24	294	67	361	32.40	208	18.67	17
Crumbsall	23,300	1,805	12.91	351	24	375	16.09	351	16.06	12
Disbury	17,660	1,181	14.95	229	6	235	13.31	255	14.44	4
Gorton North	22,131	540	40.98	402	47	449	20.29	295	13.33	12
Gorton South	16,562	631	26.25	197	17	214	12.92	202	12.20	5
Harpurhey	15,527	372	41.74	396	29	425	27.37	202	13.01	7
Hugh Oldham	13,470	498	27.05	360	28	388	28.80	202	15.00	15
Levenshulme	18,135	606	29.93	285	22	307	16.93	223	12.30	2
Ligbowne	19,020	390	48.77	310	13	323	16.98	265	13.93	8
Longsight	14,775	355	41.62	315	51	366	24.77	188	12.72	6
Miles Platting	10,603	444	23.88	240	18	258	24.33	153	14.43	6
Moss Side East	17,425	277	62.91	547	216	763	43.79	235	13.49	15
Moss Side West	16,578	268	61.86	495	177	672	40.54	247	14.90	16
Moston	20,562	1,170	17.57	242	12	254	12.35	248	12.06	5
New Cross	10,460	354	29.55	231	22	253	24.19	200	19.12	11
Newton Heath	17,719	905	19.58	255	15	270	15.24	286	16.14	8
Northenden	22,362	1,763	12.68	245	23	268	11.98	202	9.03	8
Old Moat	16,438	624	26.34	174	21	195	11.86	176	10.70	3
Openshaw	20,421	543	37.61	387	23	410	20.08	281	13.76	13
Rusholme	16,229	726	22.40	278	30	308	18.94	245	15.07	6
St. George's	15,520	318	48.80	428	58	486	31.91	236	15.21	4
St. Luke's	15,749	287	54.87	404	77	481	30.54	231	14.67	18
St. Mark's	19,104	517	36.95	378	41	419	21.93	269	14.08	1
St. Peter's	8,403	837	10.04	79	10	89	10.59	74	8.81	3
Withington	15,210	560	27.16	230	37	267	17.55	209	13.74	11
Woodhouse Park	23,295	1,427	16.32	374	35	409	17.56	13	—	3

Causes of death in infancy and childhood
 (Registrar General's abridged list)
 (figures compiled in the department)

Cause of Death	Under 1 year						1 to 5 years				Totals under 5 years	
	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Totals	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Totals		
Measles	1	4
Meningococcal infection	1	1
Food poisoning
Meningitis (not tubercular)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	6	6
Influenza	20	14	46	4	4	4	4	4	4	50
Pneumonia, broncho-	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
loba	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" other	3	2	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	16
Bronchitis	1	2	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Other respiratory diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea (4 weeks—2 years)	14	9	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
Other disease of digestive system	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Congenital malformations	49	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	69
Birth injury with immaturity	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
" without immaturity	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Atelectasis with immaturity	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
" without immaturity	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Pneumonia of newborn with immaturity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea of newborn with immaturity	12	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
" without immaturity	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Haemolytic disease of newborn with immaturity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" without immaturity	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Other disease of early infancy with immaturity	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
" " " without immaturity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Immaturity, unqualified	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	74
Suffocation (overlain)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accident (motor vehicle)	6	4	6	20	2	2	2	2	6	6
Other violence	6	4	4	16	2	2	2	2	8	8
Other causes	265	65	48	37	17	12	12	10	10	26
All causes	46

No deaths under five years of age from tuberculosis, syphilis, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever or dysentery

Infant Mortality
Deaths from various causes
1958—62
(figures compiled in the department)

Cause of death	Numbers of deaths				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
All causes	319	325	366	386	415
Whooping cough . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infection	1	...	1	...	2
Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Acute infectious encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...
Measles . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the nervous system	4	13	8	4	5
Influenza . . . . .	...	2	...	...	3
Pneumonia (over 4 weeks of age)	35	31	41	47	50
Bronchitis	3	1	2	10	15
Other respiratory diseases	1	3	...	...	4
Diarrhoeal diseases	5	3	15	12	32
Other digestive diseases	4	5	7	2	7
Nephritis and nephrosis . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital malformations	48	53	75	79	63
Birth injuries	40	33	28	44	48
Other diseases of early infancy	82	85	82	81	75
Immaturity, unqualified	80	63	79	91	74
Violence	10	22	18	10	21
All other causes	2	10	10	6	16

(figures compiled in the department)

Year	Diarrhoea		Congenital malformations		Injury at birth		Atelectasis		Other diseases of early infancy		Immaturity unqualified		Other causes		Total deaths	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births		
1942	88	8.6	86	8.4	20	1.9	19	1.8	43	4.2	187	18.2	220	21.4	663	64.5
1943	85	7.6	80	7.2	36	3.2	12	1.1	49	4.4	167	14.9	252	22.5	681	60.9
1944	72	5.9	82	6.7	28	2.3	18	1.5	49	4.0	164	13.4	241	19.8	654	53.6
1945	83	7.3	82	7.2	42	3.7	24	2.1	41	3.6	129	11.4	233	20.5	634	55.8
1946	167	12.0	118	8.4	40	2.9	47	3.4	38	2.7	193	13.8	287	20.5	890	63.7
1947	223	14.1	90	5.7	37	2.3	57	3.6	49	3.1	181	11.4	309	19.6	946	59.8
1948	57	4.1	72	5.2	45	3.3	49	3.6	22	1.6	104	7.5	232	16.8	581	42.1
1949	57	4.3	63	4.8	45	3.4	47	3.6	25	1.9	70	5.3	195	14.9	502	38.2
1950	38	3.0	67	5.4	43	3.5	58	4.7	41	3.3	81	6.5	143	11.5	471	37.9
1951	30	2.4	56	4.5	47	3.8	73	5.9	34	2.7	60	4.8	139	11.2	439	35.3
1952	19	1.5	77	6.2	43	3.5	65	5.3	26	2.1	86	7.0	108	8.7	424	34.3
1953	9	0.7	53	4.3	44	3.6	51	4.2	33	2.7	85	7.0	98	8.0	373	30.5
1954	11	0.9	81	6.8	44	3.7	53	4.5	37	3.1	52	4.4	71	6.1	349	29.5
1955	6	0.5	72	6.2	31	2.6	43	3.7	28	2.4	62	5.3	90	7.7	332	28.4
1956	5	0.4	66	5.5	29	2.4	50	4.2	42	3.5	70	5.9	96	8.0	358	29.9
1957	2	0.2	64	5.2	44	3.5	48	3.9	35	2.8	86	6.9	95	7.6	374	30.1
1958	5	0.4	48	3.9	40	3.2	48	3.9	34	2.8	80	6.5	61	4.9	316	25.6
1959	3	0.2	53	4.3	33	2.7	51	4.1	34	2.8	63	5.1	88	7.2	325	26.4
1960	15	1.2	75	6.0	28	2.2	42	3.3	37	3.0	79	6.3	90	7.1	366	29.1
1961	12	0.9	79	6.1	44	3.4	44	3.4	37	2.8	91	7.0	79	6.1	386	29.7
1962	32	2.4	63	4.6	48	3.5	48	3.5	27	2.0	74	5.5	123	9.1	415	30.6

Legitimate and illegitimate live births and deaths of infants under one year of age—
(Registrar General's returns 1942-1962)

Year	LIVE BIRTHS			DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE			Rate per 1,000 related live births		
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals	Number			Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals
				Legitimate	Illegitimate	Totals			
1942	9,680	596	10,276	5.80	5.60	621	42	663	64.52
1943	10,431	754	11,185	6.74	6.38	625	56	681	59.92
1944	11,239	965	12,204	7.91	7.34	577	77	654	74.27
1945	10,175	1,187	11,362	10.45	9.33	557	77	634	51.34
1946	12,874	1,095	13,969	7.84	6.57	798	92	890	54.74
1947	14,760	1,070	15,830	6.76	5.29	859	87	946	58.20
1948	12,886	908	13,794	6.58	5.41	524	57	581	40.66
1949	12,243	886	13,129	6.75	5.10	461	41	502	62.77
1950	11,523	913	12,436	7.34	5.06	433	38	471	46.28
1951	11,616	822	12,438	6.58	4.84	407	32	439	40.44
1952	11,549	818	12,367	6.61	4.80	398	26	424	37.65
1953	11,450	768	12,218	6.29	4.75	352	21	373	37.58
1954	10,967	876	11,843	7.40	4.70	322	27	349	35.03
1955	10,879	825	11,704	7.05	4.66	312	20	332	30.93
1956	11,052	915	11,967	7.65	4.80	327	31	358	30.82
1957	11,407	1,017	12,424	8.19	4.80	337	37	374	29.36
1958	11,291	1,044	12,335	8.46	4.88	284	32	316	29.54
1959	11,186	1,146	12,332	9.29	5.09	298	27	325	28.68
1960	11,412	1,183	12,595	9.39	5.44	338	28	366	29.67
1961	11,675	1,328	13,003	10.21	5.90	355	33	388	30.10
1962	11,974	1,597	13,571	11.77	*	355	58	413	30.43

* Not available

Stillbirths, perinatal deaths, neonatal deaths, post-neonatal deaths and infant death rate, 1942-1962

Year	STILLBIRTHS		PERINATAL DEATHS		NEONATAL DEATHS		POST NEONATAL DEATHS		DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND STILLBIRTHS		Infant death rate per 1,000 live births	
	Total live and stillbirths	Number of stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Number of perinatal deaths (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Number of neonatal deaths, 0-4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 total live births	Number of post-neonatal deaths, 4 weeks-1 year	Rate per 1,000 total live births	Number of deaths under 1 year and stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	
1942	...	10,719	443	41.33	636	59.33	304	29.58	359	34.94	1,106	103.18
1943	...	11,591	406	35.02	612	52.80	306	27.36	375	33.52	1,087	93.77
1944	...	12,571	367	29.19	602	47.89	315	25.81	339	27.78	1,021	81.22
1945	...	11,734	372	31.70	592	50.45	311	27.37	323	28.43	1,006	85.73
1946	...	14,414	445	30.87	720	49.95	474	33.93	416	29.78	1,335	92.62
1947	...	16,257	427	26.27	694	42.69	466	29.44	480	30.32	1,380	84.89
1948	...	14,170	376	26.53	588	41.50	274	19.85	307	22.26	957	67.54
1949	...	13,460	331	24.59	528	39.23	242	18.43	260	19.80	833	61.88
1950	...	12,769	333	26.08	551	43.15	263	21.15	208	16.72	804	62.96
1951	...	12,757	319	25.01	521	40.84	251	20.18	188	15.11	758	59.42
1952	...	12,716	349	27.45	575	45.22	269	21.75	155	12.53	773	60.78
1953	...	12,573	355	28.24	583	46.37	255	20.87	118	9.66	728	57.90
1954	...	12,232	389	31.80	587	47.99	237	20.01	112	9.46	738	60.33
1955	...	12,022	318	26.45	496	41.26	215	18.37	117	10.00	650	54.07
1956	...	12,291	324	26.36	538	43.77	241	20.14	117	9.78	682	55.49
1957	...	12,755	331	25.95	555	43.51	261	21.01	113	9.09	705	55.27
1958	...	12,657	322	25.44	533	42.11	237	19.21	79	6.41	638	50.41
1959	...	12,638	306	24.21	498	39.40	223	18.08	102	8.27	631	49.93
1960	...	12,922	327	25.30	530	41.01	237	18.82	129	10.24	693	53.63
1961	...	13,294	291	21.89	531	39.94	268	20.61	120	9.23	679	51.08
1962	...	13,873	302	21.77	530	38.20	263	19.38	150	11.05	715	51.54

Abstract of Registrar General's Health Reports, 1911 to 1962

YEAR	POPULATION	DEATH RATE		BIRTH RATE		INFANT DEATH RATE		ALL PUERPERAL CAUSES		ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS		TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS	
		Number of deaths		Per 1000 pop'n		England and Wales		Number of deaths		Per 1000 births		England and Wales		Number of deaths	
		Per 1000 pop'n	England and Wales	Per 1000 pop'n	England and Wales	Per 1000 pop'n	England and Wales	Per 1000 pop'n	England and Wales	Per 1000 pop'n	England and Wales	Per 1000 pop'n	England and Wales	Per 1000 pop'n	England and Wales
1911	716163	12281	17.15	14.6	18395	25.96	24.4	2908	156	130	72	3.87	3.87	—	1491
1921	744000	10111	13.59	12.1	17539	23.59	22.4	1713	98	83	64	3.65	3.91	2174	1230
1931	772090	10645	13.79	12.3	12337	15.98	15.8	1049	85	66	40	3.09	3.94	1710	994
1941	601840	10016	16.64	13.5	9849	16.36	13.9	832	84	60	26	2.53	2.80	1226	794
1942	601980	6861	14.72	12.3	10276	17.07	15.6	663	65	51	25	2.33	2.48	1128	672
1943	599300	9290	15.50	13.0	11185	18.66	16.2	681	61	49	27	2.33	2.30	1172	639
1944	614760	8731	14.20	12.7	12204	19.85	17.7	654	54	45	23	1.83	1.93	1051	559
1945	623480	8985	14.41	12.6	11362	18.22	15.9	614	56	46	12	1.02	1.80	1113	577
1946	666660	9038	13.52	12.0	13969	20.89	19.2	890	64	43	23	1.60	1.43	973	527
1947	685560	9453	13.79	12.3	15830	23.09	20.5	946	60	41	25	1.54	1.47	920	514
1948	693000	8501	12.27	11.0	13794	19.90	17.9	581	42	34	11	0.78	1.02	1004	526
1949	699600	9036	12.91	11.8	13129	18.77	16.7	502	38	32	16	1.19	0.97	1053	456
1950	704500	8999	12.77	11.6	12436	17.65	15.8	471	38	30	10	0.78	0.87	869	458
1951	699900	9676	13.82	12.5	12438	17.77	15.4	439	35	30	19	1.49	0.76	816	357
1952	705400	8576	12.16	11.3	12367	17.53	15.3	424	34	28	9	0.71	0.67	813	293
1953	701600	8638	12.31	11.4	12218	17.41	15.4	373	31	27	10	0.80	0.71	835	216
1954	699000	8525	12.20	11.3	11843	16.94	15.1	349	29	25	6	0.49	0.63	779	209
1955	692200	8777	12.68	11.7	11704	16.91	15.0	332	28	25	9	0.75	0.59	739	144
1956	686200	8475	12.35	11.7	11967	17.44	15.6	358	30	24	3	0.24	0.22	648	114
1957	682000	8456	12.40	11.5	12424	18.22	16.1	374	30	23	8	0.63	0.45	651	109
1958	676900	8600	12.70	11.7	12335	18.22	16.4	316	26	23	8	0.63	0.43	594	79
1959	672300	8397	12.49	11.6	12332	18.34	16.5	325	26	22	12	0.95	0.38	515	87
1960	665590	8269	12.42	11.5	12595	18.92	17.1	366	29	22	5	0.38	0.39	425	83
1961	660300	8910	13.49	12.0	13003	19.69	17.4	388	30	21	3	0.23	0.33	421	56
1962	649170	8767	12.30	11.9	13571	20.59	13.0	413	30	21	7	0.50	0.35	428	78

YEAR	MEASLES		PNEUMONIA— ALL FORMS †		INFLUENZA		BRONCHITIS		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		VASCULAR LESIONS OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM		HEART DISEASE		CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, EARLY INFANCY AND IMMATURITY		VIOLENCE			
	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop'n	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop'n	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop'n	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop'n	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop'n	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop'n	Notified	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop'n		
1911	—	337	0.47	—	1278	1.78	87	0.12	1074	1.30	772	1.08	440	0.61	965	1.34	798	1.11	465	0.65
1921	1135	4	0.01	1796	995	1.34	204	0.27	1038	1.40	953	1.28	433	0.58	1002	1.35	581	0.78	345	0.46
1931	7771	63	0.08	2485	981	1.27	337	0.44	826	1.07	1259	1.63	453	0.59	1738	2.25	442	0.57	397	0.51
1941	3869	20	0.03	1809	548	0.91	105	0.17	1034	1.72	1259	2.09	780	1.30	1883	3.13	372	0.62	717	1.19
1942	10468	17	0.03	1402	364	0.60	51	0.09	823	1.37	1256	2.09	790	1.31	1938	3.22	379	0.63	347	0.58
1943	4419	12	0.02	1374	468	0.78	231	0.38	971	1.62	1280	2.14	741	1.24	1833	3.06	356	0.59	352	0.59
1944	6736	9	0.01	979	357	0.58	50	0.08	791	1.29	1286	2.09	827	1.35	1950	3.17	367	0.60	345	0.56
1945	5596	8	0.01	857	365	0.59	44	0.07	984	1.58	1297	2.08	874	1.40	1824	2.93	332	0.53	307	0.49
1946	3800	3	0.00	1040	399	0.60	105	0.16	893	1.34	1285	1.92	840	1.26	1882	2.81	454	0.68	291	0.43
1947	9008	20	0.03	770	452	0.66	36	0.05	880	1.28	1407	2.05	957	1.39	2146	3.13	437	0.64	294	0.43
1948	10650	17	0.02	825	353	0.51	16	0.02	801	1.16	1386	2.00	872	1.26	1917	2.77	312	0.45	283	0.41
1949	6485	7	0.01	783	396	0.57	108	0.15	943	1.35	1398	2.00	1010	1.60	2206	3.15	272	0.39	254	0.36
1950	9798	9	0.01	696	331	0.47	61	0.09	837	1.19	1405	1.99	1001	1.42	2585	3.68	309	0.44	275	0.39
1951	8953	1	0.00	709	412	0.59	257	0.37	1012	1.45	1507	2.15	1142	1.63	2766	3.95	287	0.41	299	0.43
1952	10035	6	0.01	521	336	0.48	24	0.03	741	1.05	1536	2.18	1108	1.56	2491	3.54	300	0.42	290	0.41
1953	6798	2	0.00	576	338	0.48	102	0.15	791	1.13	1519	2.16	1151	1.64	2550	3.63	284	0.40	332	0.47
1954	9844	3	0.00	384	317	0.45	32	0.05	761	1.09	1568	2.24	1143	1.64	2517	3.60	294	0.42	272	0.39
1955	6514	2	0.00	3666	413	0.60	34	0.05	790	1.14	1580	2.28	1224	1.77	2673	3.86	259	0.37	314	0.45
1956	2223	—	—	334	346	0.50	35	0.05	776	1.13	1531	2.23	1203	1.75	2536	3.70	277	0.40	289	0.42
1957	11896	5	0.01	411	399	0.59	119	0.17	739	1.08	1507	2.21	1134	1.66	2507	3.68	302	0.44	330	0.48
1958	3107	3	0.00	236	429	0.63	45	0.07	780	1.15	1480	2.19	1234	1.82	2634	3.89	272	0.40	319	0.47
1959	7044	1	0.00	312	405	0.60	108	0.16	781	1.16	1531	2.28	1160	1.73	2457	3.65	255	0.38	353	0.52
1960	4356	1	0.00	207	401	0.60	11	0.02	666	1.00	1624	2.44	1153	1.73	2552	3.83	280	0.42	320	0.48
1961	6589	1	0.00	233	466	0.71	156	0.24	863	1.31	1602	2.43	1176	1.78	2685	4.07	321	0.49	342	0.52
1962	2745	1	0.00	167	466	0.71	126	0.19	949	1.44	1597	2.42	1122	1.70	2588	3.93	281	0.43	328	0.50

† Includes deaths from pneumonia of newborn

Infectious Disease and Epidemiology

Incidence of infectious disease

The incidence of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) in the City, compared with the previous year and the average of ten years, is shown in the following table:—

Disease	1962	1961	Average 1952-1961
Anthrax	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	1
Dysentery (bacillary)	605	341	597
Encephalitis (acute)	1	1	2
Enteric fever	2	29	10
Erysipelas	14	16	42
Malaria	—	—	—
Measles	2745	6589	6841
Meningococcal infection	14	26	24
Ophthalmia neonatorum	34	22	47
Pemphigus neonatorum	—	3	3
Pneumonia (acute primary and influenzal)	167	233	358
Poliomyelitis	5	15	57
Puerperal pyrexia	280	330	458
Rubella	3626	4257	2631
Scarlet fever	241	346	660
Smallpox	—	—	—
Whooping cough	69	329	1288

Smallpox

Although several cases of smallpox were imported into the country, resulting in secondary outbreaks in several areas, no cases occurred in the City. At the time of these outbreaks three persons were as a precaution removed to the smallpox isolation hospital at Ainsworth, Bury, for observation and pending a definite diagnosis of their illnesses. The details of these cases were as follows:—

Case 1. A 36 year old man, the father of a child in a Bradford hospital was taken ill in a City hotel whilst attending a business conference in Manchester. Since cases of smallpox were known to have occurred in Bradford the patient was removed to hospital as a precautionary measure while the staff and visitors at the hotel, together with his colleagues at the conference, were vaccinated. Smallpox was subsequently not confirmed.

Case 2. A 26 year old Ghanian man was reported by his medical practitioner to be suffering from atypical chickenpox. Because of certain unusual clinical features, it was considered advisable to remove him to the smallpox isolation hospital, even though there was no definite history of contact with smallpox. All immediate contacts were vaccinated. Subsequently the case was confirmed to be chickenpox.

Case 3. A male coloured immigrant from Pakistan collapsed in the street and was transferred to hospital by the police. As the possibility of smallpox could not be absolutely ruled out he was transferred to the smallpox isolation hospital. Eventually the diagnosis of smallpox was not confirmed.

Notifications received from other local authorities, regarding persons who had travelled from infected areas in India and Pakistan and were reported to be proceeding to the City, were followed up and the persons concerned kept under observation when they could be traced and especially when the vaccination state was doubtful. Persons arriving at Manchester Airport from infected areas were routinely checked and were vaccinated if there was any doubt as to the state of vaccination. Routine follow-up procedures were also introduced.

Diphtheria

Seven years have now elapsed without a confirmed case of diphtheria in the City. There were, however, two instances where throat swabs taken by medical practitioners were positive for diphtheria but the organisms were subsequently shown to be avirulent. One patient was a trainee nursery nurse at a residential nursery training college from whom a throat swab had been taken as a routine measure prior to her commencing training. The girl, although fit and well, was admitted to Monsall Hospital for observation and pending the outcome of virulence tests. Throat and nose swabs were obtained from all babies and children in the nursery and from the staff, without diphtheria organisms being isolated. Admissions to the nursery were restricted for a short period to children with a satisfactory immunization history within the previous two years.

Six other persons, when diphtheria was suspected by the family doctor, were admitted to Monsall Hospital but none were subsequently found to be suffering from diphtheria.

Meningococcal infection

There were 14 notifications of meningococcal infection, a decrease of 12 on the previous year. There were four deaths, one occurring outside the City, compared with one in 1961.

Poliomyelitis

The incidence of poliomyelitis decreased to the level of 1960 which, at that time, was the lowest for sixteen years. Twenty-four suspected cases were admitted to Monsall Hospital but only five were confirmed as poliomyelitis, all paralytic and none fatal. Under the arrangements made with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, virological examination of biological specimens from patients and child contacts was carried out. In our cases poliovirus type I was isolated with no virus isolation in the fifth case. This was a 3 year old girl who had received three injections of Salk vaccine at 1½ months, 8 months and 15 months of age.

The months of onset of the confirmed cases were:—

	February	March	June	July	August
	1	1	1	1	1

and full details are given below:—

Sex	Age (yrs)	City ward	Onset of illness	Date notified	Virus type	Site of paralysis	Condition of paralytic cases in February, 1963
1	4	Moss Side West	20.2.62	26.2.62	I	Both legs	At a residential school and is making excellent attempt at walking.
	4	Moss Side West	18.3.62	20.3.62	I	Facial	Recovered.
	6	Lightbowne ..	26.6.62	3.7.62	I	Legs and trunk	Still in hospital and making good progress; re-learning to walk.
1	3	St. George's ..	26.7.62	30.7.62	I	Right leg	Attends hospital for physiotherapy treatment; still drags leg.
	3	Northenden ..	29.8.62	5.9.62	None isolated	Left thigh	Condition improved; having physiotherapy treatment.

Acute encephalitis (infective—post infectious)

Viral encephalitis caused the death of a seven year old girl, and a boy aged 6 months died from encephalitis following an attack of measles.

Pneumonia

Of the 167 notifications of pneumonia 160 were cases of primary pneumonia and 7 due to influenza pneumonia.

Influenza

The disease was widespread throughout the City during January, and was responsible for 126 deaths. Isolations of the virus made at the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital showed that the causative organism was Influenza "B", the organism responsible for outbreaks during the previous three years.

Measles and German measles (rubella)

The incidence of both measles and rubella was lower than the previous year that of measles being the lowest since 1956. The weekly numbers of measles cases began to rise steadily, however, at the end of November. Sixty per cent of the rubella cases were notified during the June quarter.

Whooping cough

The figure of 69 cases notified was the lowest ever recorded, the previous lowest being 223 in 1958.

Scarlet fever

The number of 241 cases notified was the lowest ever recorded in the City.

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever

One case of typhoid fever occurred in a laundryman employed at a small hospital of 121 beds and employing 78 staff. The patient was admitted to Monsall Hospital and some 220 blood specimens and 1,200 faeces and urine specimens were obtained from family contacts, staff and patients, all with negative results.

The source or cause of the infection was never discovered. The Vi-phage type 28 organism isolated in this case occurs in as little as one case per year in this country and the majority of such cases are imported. Prior to the Manchester case, specimens from which similar organisms were isolated had been received from British Guiana by the Central Reference Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Following a holiday in the Lebanon and Eire a 26 year old female was notified as suffering from paratyphoid fever B. (phage type dundee). A bacteriological specimens obtained from close contacts in Manchester and Eire were negative.

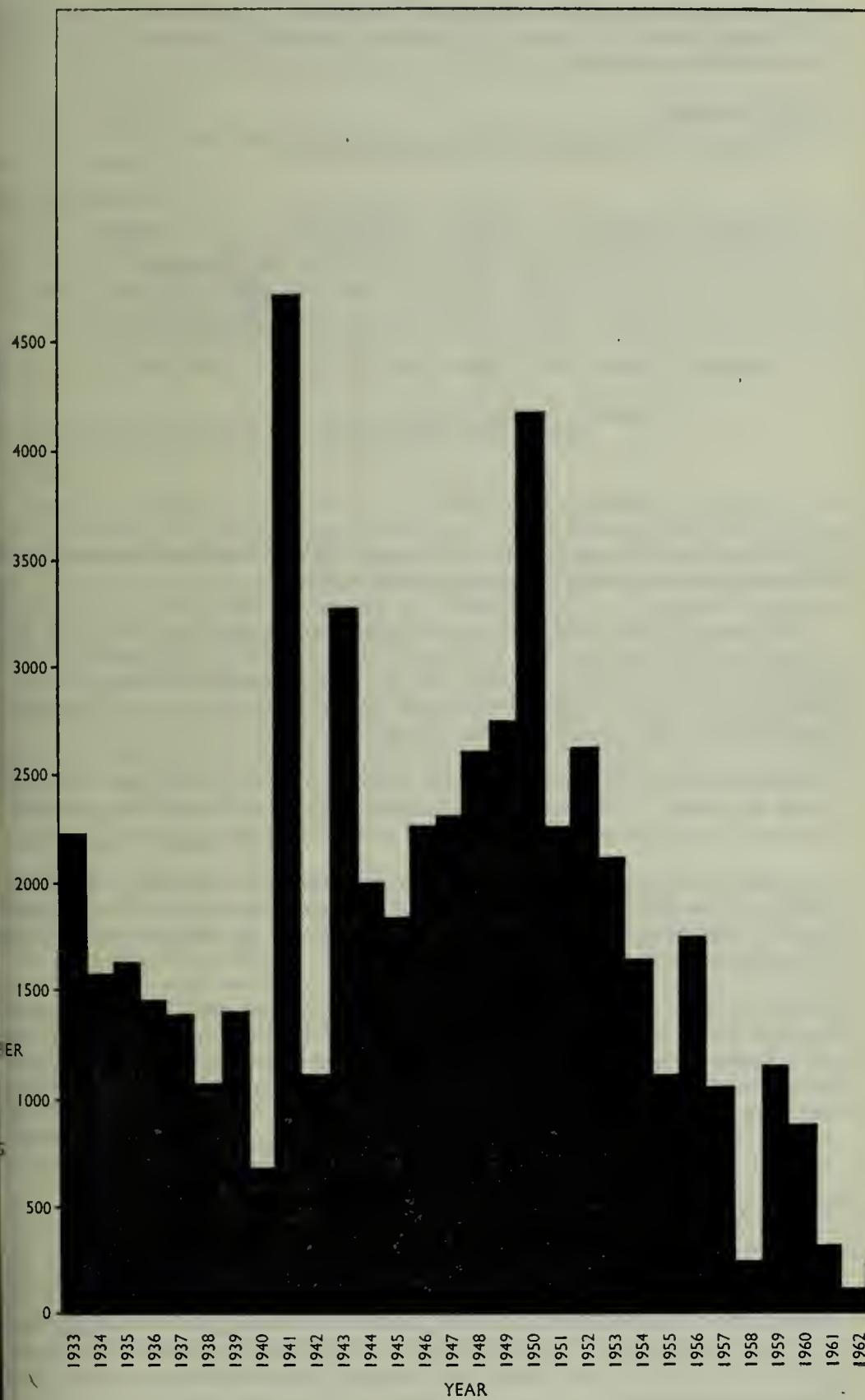
Dysentery

The number of cases notified or otherwise ascertained was 611 of which 60 were accepted as dysentery, compared with 341 in 1961. Bacteriological confirmation was obtained in 389 instances the causal agent being identified as *Sh.sonnei* in 379 cases and *Sh.flexner* in 10 cases. The main increases occurred in the 1-4 years and 5-9 years age groups where the number of cases double.

Two outbreaks occurred at residential children's homes in the City follows:—

The first was an outbreak of sonne dysentery involving fourteen children and seven staff at a residential nursery with one other member of the staff being a symptomless carrier. The source of the outbreak is not definite known but an assistant cook was reported to have suffered from diarrhoea without reporting the fact. The presence of a symptomless carrier is also worthy of note.

WHOOPING COUGH



In the second outbreak two members of the staff and four children at a children's reception centre suffered from flexner dysentery. All the children and one of the staff were removed to hospital, the other member of the staff being isolated at home. The source of infection was traced to one of the children concerned.

Food poisoning

The following table gives the relevant statistics:—

<i>Number of outbreaks</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>	<i>Number of single cases</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
7	51	—	Agent identified.
9	29	—	Agent unknown.
—	—	44	Agent identified.
—	—	23	Agent unknown.
Totals	16	80	67
Summary: Number notified		110	
Number ascertained		37	
Total		147	

The cases ascertained concerned two outbreaks where the organism *Clostridium welchii* was strongly suspected as the cause.

The larger outbreak of 25 cases occurred among employees engaged on a overseas exhibit provided at a Grocers Exhibition. Although reheated food was distributed on a fairly large scale so far as was known no members of the visiting public were involved. The cases concerned in the other outbreak were members of a party catered for at a local cafe.

There were also 14 family outbreaks accounting for 43 cases, the causal agent being identified in 14 instances. *Salmonella typhimurium* was responsible for 9 cases, *Salmonella newport* for 2 cases and *Salmonella mission* for 3 cases.

Of the 67 single cases, *Salmonella* organisms were isolated in 44 instances whilst in the remaining 23 no causal agent was identified. Of the identified agents, *Salmonella typhimurium* was responsible for 28 cases and the remaining 16 cases were due to 11 other types.

There was a sharp rise in the number of sporadic cases of food poisoning notified in the Manchester conurbation during the late autumn, many of which were found to be due to *Salmonella typhimurium* phage type 4. Investigation ascertained the cause of the illness to be infected confectionery traced through bakeries to infected egg, liquified and bulked by a supplier in an adjoining county borough. Bacteriological examination of specimens also revealed similarly infected bakery equipment and "carriers" amongst bakery employees.

Other conditions

There was a case of *B.coli* 0119 infection at a maternity home for unmarried mothers. A baby from the home was removed to hospital suffering from enteritis and the coliform organisms were subsequently isolated. Laboratory investigation revealed five babies and one ante-natal mother to be asymptomatic carriers. Appropriate therapy succeeded in eliminating the carrier state in all cases. Admissions to and discharges from the maternity home were suspended for a short period.

Acute rheumatism

Three cases were notified to the department under the Acute Rheumatism Regulations, 1959. All three cases were classified as rheumatism pains without heart disease. Of the three cases outstanding from the previous year two were similarly classified and the remaining one was shown to be neither rheumatic nor cardiac disease.

Eight children were removed from the register, leaving 45 still on the register at 31st December.

Consultations

Medical officers of the department were actively concerned in the investigation of many of the cases noted and requests for consultation were received from hospitals, general practitioners and nurseries. Outstanding technical help was always available from the staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and co-operation and co-ordination of work between this laboratory and the department undoubtedly restricted the spread of pathogenic organisms in the City.

Immunization and vaccination

General

The most significant addition to departmental immunization procedure was the introduction of oral poliomyelitis vaccine. In the immunization and vaccination schedule three doses of oral vaccine were recommended for children from six months of age upwards, replacing the injection of Salk vaccine, except where a preference for the latter is expressed. Reinforcement of primary courses of Salk vaccine was also replaced by oral vaccine except during pregnancy.

Serious consideration was given to the Ministry of Health recommendation that smallpox vaccination of infants should be postponed until the second year of life. Experience locally has shown that parents fail to seek smallpox vaccination for their children if this is postponed until other immunization procedures have been completed. It was decided, therefore, to continue to offer smallpox vaccination at two–three months of age.

Smallpox vaccination

The small numbers of young children being vaccinated against smallpox has caused much concern in recent years. In an attempt to improve the situation smallpox vaccination at two–three months of age followed by the triple inoculation and poliomyelitis vaccination was reintroduced in 1962. Concurrently, however, there was a sudden rush for vaccination due to the presence of smallpox in several parts of the country. Despite reassurances from the Ministry of Health that mass vaccination was not necessary the demand continued and special vaccination clinics were held at child welfare centres, schools and school clinics, and in the Health Department. General practitioners were also inundated with requests for vaccination at a time when their services were required in other directions. Supplies of vaccine became difficult to obtain on occasions.

Arrangements were made for certain key personnel potentially at risk to be vaccinated whenever the vaccinal state was doubtful. Included in this category were staff of the Health Department and personnel at Manchester Airport and the Manchester Port Health Authority. Contacts of three suspected, but subsequently unconfirmed, cases of smallpox were also vaccinated.

By the end of the year 44,770 primary vaccinations and 40,350 re-vaccinations had been performed, a total of 85,120. Of these, 43,705 primary vaccinations and 38,691 re-vaccinations were recorded as successful, a total of 82,396. An analysis by age group and vaccination centre is given in the accompanying table.

Smallpox vaccination, 1962

Vaccination centre	Age group (years)						Totals					
	0-	1-	2-4	5-14	15 and over	Performed	Successful	Performed				
Child welfare centres and day nurseries	6,017	5,810	1,719	1,671	2,006	1,945	747	730	857	838	11,346	10,994
Schools and school clinics ..	345	340	104	102	802	781	12,195	11,963	1,743	1,709	15,189	14,895
Town hall	39	36	46	46	101	101	209	206	2,381	2,318	2,776	2,707
General practitioners	2,072	2,000	914	892	1,550	1,498	4,522	4,454	6,148	6,013	15,206	14,857
Hospitals	133	133	66	66	35	34	18	18	1	1	253	252
Totals	8,606	8,319	2,849	2,777	4,494	4,359	17,691	17,371	11,130	10,879	44,770	43,705
Child welfare centres and day nurseries	—	—	5	5	51	48	221	220	543	505	820	778
Schools and school clinics ..	—	—	16	10	546	504	10,781	10,310	3,107	3,012	14,450	13,836
Town hall	—	—	1	1	19	19	132	127	4,967	4,904	5,119	5,051
General practitioners	—	—	36	35	461	426	4,826	4,531	14,628	14,025	19,951	19,017
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	2	1	10	9
Totals	—	—	58	51	1,077	997	15,968	15,196	23,247	22,447	40,350	38,691

In addition many more persons were vaccinated by medical officers at their place of employment under arrangements made by the employers, but since this work was not carried out at the request of the Health Department no records were received subsequently.

A summary of successful primary vaccinations carried out over the past ten years together with the proportion of children vaccinated under one year of age follows:—

Ten year record of successful primary vaccination.

Year	Number of persons vaccinated at age					Number of live births	Proportion vaccinated under 1 year of age to live births
	under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	15 years and over	Total		
1953.. ..	5,827	1,227	1,328	3,776	12,158	12,218	per cent 47.69
1954.. ..	5,627	704	120	427	6,878	11,843	47.51
1955.. ..	5,401	608	139	380	6,528	11,704	46.15
1956.. ..	5,755	436	106	311	6,608	11,967	48.10
1957.. ..	6,434	545	159	393	7,531	12,424	51.79
1958.. ..	6,554	559	137	291	7,541	12,335	53.13
1959.. ..	4,222	496	85	269	5,072	12,332	34.24
1960.. ..	2,885	674	92	211	3,862	12,595	22.90
1961.. ..	2,740	1,289	105	269	4,403	13,003	21.07
1962.. ..	8,319	7,136	17,372	10,878	43,705	13,571	61.30

Three cases of generalized vaccinia were reported, all following re-vaccination after primary vaccination in infancy and involving females aged 6 years, 14 years and 55 years respectively. There was also one case of post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis in a female aged 56 years, a re-vaccination following primary vaccination in infancy. All four cases made a full recovery.

diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus immunization

The number of persons attending for courses of immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus decreased to 17,238 compared with 17,762 the previous year. The demand for smallpox vaccination during the early part of the year seriously interrupted other immunization programmes, especially in the schools. In addition, the number of visits paid to schools or clinics to provide reinforcing injections for diphtheria immunization increased. Opportunity was taken to combine this procedure with a primary course of tetanus immunization when applicable.

diphtheria immunization

Persons primarily immunized against diphtheria with either single or combined antigens numbered 9,876, of whom 136 lived outside the City. Of the 9,740 Manchester residents immunized, 7,528 were children under five years of age and 2,128 aged from five to fourteen years. A further 884 persons failed to complete a course which they had commenced, of whom nine resided outside the City.

Reinforcing injections were given to 5,807 persons, of whom 5,716 were resident in the City. Of the 5,662 Manchester children under 15 years of age, 413 received this course as part of a combined primary reinforcing course of diphtheria/tetanus immunization.

Persons immunized against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, 1962

Complete primary course

Vaccination centre	Diphtheria	Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus combined	Antigen used			Number of persons	Diphtheria (singly or in combination)	Whooping cough (singly or in combination)	Tetanus (singly or in combination)
			Diphtheria and whooping cough combined	Diphtheria and tetanus combined	Whooping cough				
Child welfare centres	13	4,495	..	229	18	149	4,904	4,737	4,513
Day nurseries	1	102	..	20	7	..	130	123	109
Schools and school clinics	583	..	..	1,558	..	3	2,144	2,141	..
Town hall	..	..	3	..	3	23	29	6	3
Mobile immunization unit	7	923	..	107	10	3	1,050	1,037	933
General practitioners	31	1,372	6	20	10	12	1,451	1,429	1,388
Hospitals	..	401	..	2	..	..	403	403	401
Total number of persons immunized in Manchester	635	7,296	6	1,939	45	190	10,111	9,876	7,347
Persons from other authorities immunized in Manchester	12	97	..	27	..	..	136	136	97
Total number of Manchester persons immunized	623	7,199	6	1,912	45	190	9,975	9,740	7,250

Incomplete primary course

Child welfare centres	..	6	399	..	51	2	28	486	456	401	478
Day nurseries	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Schools and school clinics	..	70	..	..	99	..	67	236	169	..	166
Town hall	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	5	5	1	5
Mobile immunization unit	..	5	138	..	22	..	1	166	165	138	161
General practitioners	..	11	70	2	4	3	5	95	87	75	79
Hospitals	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	1
Total number of persons immunized in Manchester	92	610	2	180	6	101	991	884	618	..	891
Persons from other authorities immunized in Manchester	2	2	..	5	..	..	9	9	2	2	7

Reinforcing course

Vaccination centre	Diphtheria	Antigen used			Number of persons	Numbers immunized
		Diphtheria and whooping cough combined	Diphtheria and tetanus combined	Whooping cough		
Child welfare centres ..	..	2,067	..	18	474	2,541
Day nurseries ..	1	46	..	8	81	127
Schools and school clinics ..	1,541	..	..	46	..	1,587
Town hall ..	5	1	..	1	..	..
Mobile immunization unit ..	..	352	..	..	..	352
General practitioners ..	71	143	2	41	8	266
Hospitals ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total number of persons immunized in Manchester ..	1,618	2,610	2	114	563	5,4912
Persons from other authorities immunized in Manchester ..	61	11	..	5	3	..
Total number of Manchester persons immunized ..	1,557	2,599	2	109	560	5,4,832
						4,267
						3,161
						2,713

Combined primary/reinforcing course

		(a)	(b)	(c)
		2	2	..
Child welfare centres ..	..	..	..	..
Schools and school clinics ..	..	1,461	1,461	..
Total number of persons immunized in Manchester ..	..	..	1,463	1,463
Persons from other authorities immunized in Manchester ..	..	..	14	14
Total number of Manchester persons immunized ..	..	..	1,449	1,449
		
			1,449	1,449
		

(a) Reinforcing course. (b) Complete primary course. (c) Incomplete primary course.

Antigens used to immunize Manchester children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus

Complete primary course

Year of birth	Diphtheria		Antigen used		Numbers immunized			
	F.T.	T.A.F.	Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus combined	Diphtheria and whooping cough combined	Whooping cough	Tetanus	Diphtheria (singular or in combination)	Whooping cough (singular or in combination)
1962	7	—	2,492	1	46	3	—	2,496
1961	15	1	3,982	3	82	9	—	3,994
1960	8	—	338	—	79	9	33	347
1959	10	—	190	—	94	9	61	294
1958	8	—	117	—	55	14	35	180
Totals 1958-1962 ..	48	1	7,119	4	356	44	129	7,528
1948-1957 ..	531	—	76	2	1,519	1	54	2,128
Totals 1948-1962 ..	579	1	7,195	6	1,875	45	183	9,656

Reinforcing course

1962	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
1961	1	1	879	—	8	1	—	880
1960	—	—	1,540	—	9	197	—	1,737
1959	—	—	88	—	6	225	1	1,549
1958	3	1	28	—	8	104	—	313
Totals 1958-1962 ..	4	2	2,537	—	31	527	1	3,064
1948-1957 ..	41	1,494	62	2	76	33	2	1,675
Totals 1948-1962 ..	45	1,496	2,599	2	107	560	3	4,249

Combined primary/reinforcing course

Totals 1948-1962 ..	—	—	—	1,413	—	—	1,413(a)	—	1,398(b)
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Year of Birth	Year of immunization										Totals in age groups	
	1928 to 1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2546
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7431
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2194	5357	425
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1959	4395	1325
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	728	3940	1362
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	737	4519	1128
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	742	4702	1077
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	753	4542	1503
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	582	4882	1163
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	498	5063	1817
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512	5227	1663
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	609	5499	1776
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	5454	2012
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	643	5613	1855
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495	6949	1503
Pre 1948	182188	11186	3257	2754	6893	4131	2289	1312	2419	1110	934	1445
Totals	182188	11681	10849	10244	15369	13322	11266	10225	13119	9531	10194	10988

The totals at the end of 1962 indicate only approximately the immune population, as no account is taken in the table of deaths or removals of immunized children.

A small field trial to investigate the side effects, if any, of a purified toxoid aluminium hydroxide (P.T.A.H.) vaccine, was commenced in December.

Whooping cough immunization

The number of children given a full primary course of immunization was 7,347, of whom 97 lived outside Manchester. A further 618 children commenced a course of immunization but failed to complete it whilst 3,175 received a reinforcing course, 3,161 being Manchester residents.

Tetanus immunization

Persons given a complete primary course of tetanus immunization numbered 10,867 including 124 from outside the City. A further 912 failed to complete a course which they had commenced and 2,729 reinforcing injections were also given.

Poliomyelitis vaccination

In February, oral poliomyelitis vaccine was made available to all priority groups. Persons not previously vaccinated with Salk vaccine, or those who had previously received an incomplete or outdated course were offered a full primary course of three doses of trivalent oral vaccine. Persons due to receive a third injection of Salk vaccine, and schoolchildren under twelve years of age eligible for a fourth injection, were offered oral vaccine.

The response of the public, especially from the older age groups eligible to receive the oral vaccine, was disappointing. It had been anticipated that the introduction of a new oral vaccine would have encouraged those who had previously not volunteered, because of a dislike of injections, to come forward. The very low incidence of poliomyelitis in the community compared with recent years did nothing to stimulate public interest in immunization.

Persons outside the priority groups and not eligible to receive oral vaccine are still able to receive Salk vaccine from their family doctors.

Completed courses of poliomyelitis vaccination carried out in the City were as follows :—

Vaccination centre	Primary courses		Reinforcing courses			
	Two injections of Salk vaccine	Three doses of oral vaccine	Third injection of Salk vaccine	Third dose of oral vaccine	Fourth injection of Salk vaccine	Fourth dose of oral vaccine
Child welfare centres . . .	1,847	4,144	2,753	8,186	1	14
Day nurseries	57	163	85	115	—	—
Schools and school clinics .	118	4,968	532	2,434	1	6,594
Town hall	61	635	1,781	7,109	1	21
Mobile immunization unit	495	826	53	898	1	85
Business premises . . .	—	73	372	2,202	—	—
General practitioners . .	3,543	713	9,501	2,688	170	235
Hospitals	302	15	312	41	—	—
	6,423	11,537	15,389	23,673	174	6,949
Totals . . .	17,960		39,062		7,123	

The main age groups of persons vaccinated against poliomyelitis were:—

Age group	Primary courses		Reinforcing courses			
	Two injections of Salk vaccine	Three doses of oral vaccine	Third injection of Salk vaccine	Third dose of oral vaccine	Fourth injection of Salk vaccine	Fourth dose of oral vaccine
Children born in 1962 ..	87	583	—	—	—	—
Children born in 1961 ..	1,449	2,940	430	1,511	—	—
Children and young persons born 1943 to 1960	2,122	6,498	6,368	10,031	174	6,949
Young persons born 1933 to 1942	1,199	697	2,994	4,634	—	—
Others	1,566	819	5,597	7,497	—	—
	6,423	11,537	15,389	23,673	174	6,949
Totals	17,960		39,062		7,123	

The next table shows the numbers of persons who had received a primary course of two injections of Salk vaccine up to the end of 1961 and those who were given either two injections of Salk vaccine or three doses of oral vaccine in 1962, according to year of birth and year of vaccination:—

Year of birth	Year of poliomyelitis vaccination							Totals
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
1962 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	670	670
1961 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,395	4,389	5,784
1960 . . .	—	—	—	—	1,102	6,302	917	8,321
1959 . . .	—	—	—	1,043	4,887	2,287	556	8,773
1958 . . .	—	—	591	5,581	919	1,565	457	9,113
1957 . . .	—	—	4,410	2,578	574	1,497	609	9,668
1956 . . .	—	459	4,410	1,993	436	1,267	640	9,205
1955 . . .	—	477	4,365	1,724	326	1,287	637	8,816
1954 . . .	429	2,172	1,509	2,251	239	1,153	701	8,454
1953 . . .	514	2,254	1,653	2,182	189	1,146	718	8,650
1952 . . .	557	2,302	1,605	2,195	207	1,016	777	8,650
1951 . . .	620	2,366	1,589	2,093	184	1,069	507	8,428
1950 . . .	218	3,156	1,324	2,068	171	967	421	8,325
1949 . . .	282	3,363	1,279	2,095	143	715	473	8,350
1948 . . .	511	3,231	1,247	2,334	114	636	479	8,550
1947 . . .	617	3,309	1,404	2,434	117	702	337	8,920
1946 . . .	—	—	6,263	1,441	87	371	101	8,260
1945 . . .	—	—	5,072	1,105	55	379	70	6,680
1944 . . .	—	—	5,226	1,276	106	537	100	7,240
1943 . . .	—	—	4,154	1,444	89	672	120	6,470
Totals 1943-1962	3,748	23,089	46,101	35,837	9,945	24,963	13,679	157,360
Born before 1943 . .	—	90	11,642	29,867	12,349	27,163	4,281	85,390
Totals . .	3,748	23,179	57,743	65,704	22,294	52,126	17,960	242,750

Of 231,217 persons who had received a primary course of two injections of Salk vaccine by the end of the year, 189,789 had received a reinforcing injection or a dose of oral vaccine.

Mobile immunization unit

The following table gives details of the work carried out on the unit which operated throughout the City, as compared with the previous year:—

Nature of immunization	Persons immunized					
	1962			1961		
	Complete primary course	Incomplete primary course	Reinforcing course	Complete primary course	Incomplete primary course	Reinforcing course
Diphtheria	7	5	—	285	7	64
Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus	923	138	352	1,424	79	69
Diphtheria and tetanus	107	22	—	270	9	3
Whooping cough ..	10	—	—	119	15	356
Tetanus	3	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1,321	36	1,037	740	43	121

Yellow fever vaccination

The regular weekly session continued to be held each Wednesday in the Health Department, but special arrangements were also made for persons unable to attend the weekly clinic including the crews of 11 ships.

The numbers of persons vaccinated were as follows:—

Class of person	Adults		Children	Totals
	Males	Females		
Manchester residents	185	100	49	334
Non-Manchester residents	922	455	281	1,658
H.M. Forces and families	28	58	57	143
Totals	1,135	613	387	2,135

International vaccination certificates

In addition to the 2,135 yellow fever vaccination certificates issued from the department, the authentication of medical practitioners' signatures, required by the International Sanitary Regulations, was carried out following 18,962 smallpox and cholera vaccinations. This five-fold increase over previous years occupied a great deal of staff time as in many cases a prior search of the departmental records was necessary. Most of the additional certificates were required by persons going abroad on holiday when either the United Kingdom or other European countries were declared to be smallpox infected areas.

Dry sterilization unit

The nature of the work of the unit in the preparation of sterile syringe outfits for use in the department changed during the year. When first introduced, the sterile syringe service met the requirements of the various immunization and vaccination procedures and the ante-natal clinics. These required only two types of syringes, needles and containers. When the service became available to the home nursing service in 1961, additional types of syringes, needles and containers were introduced but, nevertheless, the greater proportion of the unit's work still involved the preparation of sterile 1 c.c. syringe outfits for immunization and vaccination procedures.

In February of 1962, however, oral poliomyelitis vaccine was introduced with a consequent reduction in the use of syringes. However, the full use of the sterile syringe service by the home nursing service has trebled its syringe usage with the result that the total number of sterile outfits used in 1962 was only slightly less than in the previous year. Furthermore, the increased use of needles of varying sizes for various injections has added to the complexities of sterilization and packaging.

Details of syringes used are as follows:—

Purpose	Size of syringe outfit and numbers				Totals
	1 c.c.	2 c.c.	5 c.c.	10 c.c.	
Immunization and vaccination	44,838	—	—	—	44,838
Ante-natal blood tests	—	—	—	13,120	13,120
Home nursing service	22,727	77,271	8,780	294	109,072
Totals	67,565	77,271	8,780	13,414	167,030
Totals—1961 (for comparison)	136,069	34,497	3,281	12,317	186,164

General Medical Services

Medical examination of applicants for entry to the Corporation Service

Department	Medical questionnaires examined—applicants	Medical examinations arranged—applicants	Retirements due to incapacity—staff	Miscellaneous examinations	Totals
Airport	14	1	—	—	15
Art Galleries	20	4	—	1	25
Baths and Laundries	1	—	1	—	2
*Children's	15	118	—	—	133
City Architect's	81	4	1	—	86
City Surveyor's	82	2	6	—	90
City Treasurer's	72	6	2	—	80
Cleansing	2	—	11	1	14
Direct Works	42	2	14	9	67
†Education	—	—	4	—	4
*Health	508	232	9	—	749
Housing	45	1	—	—	46
Libraries	77	2	2	1	82
Lord Mayor's	3	—	—	—	3
Magistrates' Courts	—	—	—	1	1
Markets	4	—	1	—	5
Parks and Cemeteries	9	—	2	—	11
Police	97	9	—	—	106
Probation	4	—	—	—	4
Rivers	4	1	1	—	6
Stationery	7	1	1	—	9
Town Clerk's	27	—	1	—	28
Town Hall	2	—	—	—	2
†Transport	—	—	61	—	61
Waterworks	27	2	4	—	33
Weights and Measures	2	—	—	—	2
Welfare Services	25	2	2	4	33
Totals	1,170	387	123	17	1,697
For other local authorities	—	—	—	33	33
Grand totals	1,170	387	123	50	1,730

NOTES—*The 232 applicants medically examined included those for posts in day nurseries, who were medically examined by the department's own medical staff, and midwives who required X-ray examinations. The 118 applicants examined for the Children's Department were mainly houseparents who required both medical and X-ray examinations, conducted by independent consultants.

†The School Health Service examine entrants to the Education Department.

‡Applicants for administrative posts are examined by the Transport Department's medical officer.

Pre-employment medical review

The completion of a comprehensive medical questionnaire by all applicants for employment with the Corporation eliminates the need for medical examination in many cases. Following the checking of 1,170 questionnaires it was necessary in 12 cases to obtain further information from a family doctor or other medical authority. Independent medical examination and/or chest X-ray report was required in 387 instances. There were 20 registered disabled persons medically certified fit for employment, and only 13 applicants were considered medically unsuitable for employment.

Long term sickness absence

When requested by the employing committee, the Medical Officer of Health arranged for confidential medical reports to be obtained, with the permission of the employees concerned, from appropriate medical authorities. Subsequently, it was necessary to arrange for medical examination, either by a member of the department's own staff or by an independent consultant, in 17 cases. Ten employees were eventually recommended for alternative work of a less strenuous or arduous nature. Finding satisfactory employment for persons with significant heart and lung disease, and especially chronic bronchitis, continued to be a problem.

Retirement on medical grounds

There were 123 employees either incapable of returning to work because of illness or for whom suitable alternative work could not be found. They were recommended for retirement on medical grounds, with superannuation benefits, after individual review of their cases by the Medical Officer of Health.

Medical review of hackney carriage drivers

The initial granting of a hackney carriage licence and its periodical renewal is now conditional on the production of a satisfactory medical examination report from the family doctor and the subsequent approval of the Medical Officer of Health. The medical report is required on a standard form with special emphasis directed to the need for good vision, freedom from significant heart disease, high blood pressure and nervous system disease and, especially, the absence of disease likely to result in sudden "blackouts" or collapse.

Unless otherwise specified by the Medical Officer of Health, re-examination and report is required every five years for drivers between the ages of 50 to 65 years and annually thereafter. There were 413 initial applications for, or renewals of, licences approved by the Medical Officer of Health whilst one applicant was recommended for rejection by reason of a severe visual defect.

Examination of children referred by the Children's Department

Examinations have been made of children about to be taken in care by the Children's Department to ensure their freedom from infection.

Medical inspection of aliens at Manchester Airport

Health control and the medical inspection of aliens and Commonwealth immigrants at Manchester Airport is the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health. Three medical officers of the department and 11 private general medical practitioners living near to the Airport are appointed to act on the Medical Officer of Health's behalf in this capacity. The number of aliens examined was 106, the number of Commonwealth citizens examined was eight. No aliens were refused leave to land and no Commonwealth citizens refused admission on medical grounds. However, there were 18 aliens and one Commonwealth citizen refused leave to land for other reasons. Nine aircraft arrived from infected areas.

Re-housing on medical grounds

Applications for re-housing and transfer can be supported by medical evidence which is received from general medical practitioners, hospitals, welfare organizations and other sources. This evidence is considered by medical officers of the department and an inspection is made into the housing conditions of the applicant by a housing inspector. Consideration was given to 3,515 cases, compared with 2,892 in the previous year. Subsequently recommendations by the Medical Officer of Health were referred to the Director of Housing.

Cremation certificates

The Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity of referee for the Blackley crematorium, with the assistance of doctors A. J. Essex-Cater, B. J. Griffiths, A. Butterworth, C. A. Royde and Anne D. Lepine (to 30.4.62) who are deputy referees, examined and signed 644 certificates. Where information had been omitted or answers needed to be clarified the signatory doctors, registrar or staff of the City Coroner's office were consulted. On no occasion was it necessary for the medical referee to withhold signature.

Exemption from parking meter charges for disabled persons

A disabled person, who of necessity uses an invalid carriage and regularly finds it essential to park this carriage in the City centre, can under certain circumstances and with the approval of the M.O.H. be exempted from parking meter charges. A badge of exemption is subsequently issued for display on the vehicle. Nine new applications were considered and approved, and 23 applications from persons already exempted were considered and renewed for a further year.

Staff welfare

Members of the staff who are involved in accidents or who become ill during working hours are attended in an accident and welfare room which is maintained in the basement of the Town Hall. Attention was given to 132 persons.

Health Education

The formal and informal teaching of health education by Health Department officials has continued. Formal teaching by means of talks and demonstrations supplemented by films (a new film projector was obtained) and film-strips has formed no small part of the health visitors responsibilities. Informal teaching by health visitors, midwives, home nurses, mental welfare officers and psychiatric social workers as an important part of their everyday work must be inevitably, in the long run, of equal or even greater benefit than organized group education, especially in relation to adults.

A campaign is being developed to emphasize the dangers of smoking and is directed in particular at schoolchildren and their parents in an attempt to persuade young persons not to smoke. The active co-operation of parents is desirable to minimise the widespread adverse influence of parental disinterest. The difficulties associated with this topic are fully appreciated as is evident in the following comment made recently by Mr. John Wakefield, B.A., Executive Officer—Educational Project of the Manchester Committee on Cancer—"to try to alter the smoking habits of young people merely by warning them of the dangers involved has scant hope of success. The young person is induced to take up smoking by social pressures: it is not unreasonable to suppose that the same pressure—making smoking socially unacceptable—may be the most powerful inducement to stop. What is really needed is for some of the teenage idols—singers, actors, sportsmen—to make it clear that they themselves do not smoke, or have given up, not by preaching, which would put them on the side of the 'squares', but by example. It would be encouraging to hear that the Ministry of Health was proposing to devote some of its anti-smoking propaganda to a film-strip produced on these lines".

The number of talks and discussions held by the Manchester Committee on Cancer within the City increased to 221. By discussing and stressing the importance of early diagnosis it is hoped to overcome the inherent fear of cancer and to dispel many of the misconceptions associated with it. Work amongst children has continued, greatly assisted by the mobile information unit. The national campaign to emphasize the association between smoking and lung cancer has belatedly consolidated action carried out in this sphere by the Committee on Cancer for several years.

Posters and health education material of many kinds have been acquired from the Central Council of Health Education, the Ministry of Health, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and from many other sources and have been disseminated to schools, youth clubs, colleges and various business organizations.

A postal franking machine which will also print health hints has been obtained by the department. Following the removal of the Gas Board from their ground floor showrooms in the Town Hall Extension the opportunity was taken of exhibiting health education displays in the windows.

The onset of the severe cold weather at the end of the year saw intensified education, particularly by health visitors and midwives, to prevent cold injury in newborn infants.

The importance of preventative immunization is continually being emphasized both formally and informally and the general public's acceptance of this fact was demonstrated in the huge demand for vaccination against small-pox in the opening weeks of the year.

The prevention of home accidents, especially to children and old persons, requires constant vigilance and effort from those, such as health visitors and home nurses, who regularly visit homes. A word of warning given on the spot and on a specific occasion is better than hours of organized talks or any number of cautionary posters or leaflets.

The increasing incidence of the venereal diseases will need a serious and sustained national and local effort in the future if the diseases are to be controlled.

Ambulance and Transport Service

Ambulance service

General

There was a small increase in the demand for ambulance transport, the 262,036 patients conveyed being 968 more than in the previous year, an increase of 0.2 per cent.

Following a review of the service, conducted by the Corporation's O. and M. Unit during 1961, the ambulance fleet was increased by the retention of five vehicles for which replacements had been received. Fifty-two two-stretcher ambulances and 19 one-stretcher dual-purpose vehicles were in service at the end of the year.

Operational record

Ambulance service	1962		1961	
	Stretcher cases	Sitting cases	Stretcher cases	Sitting cases
Patients carried—				
accidents	14,350	—	14,237	—
general	17,499	225,127	22,255	219,773
others	940	4,120	859	3,944
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	32,789	229,247	37,351	223,717
		(262,036)		(261,068)
Total mileage—				
two-stretcher ambulances	705,247		690,136	
dual-purpose vehicles	302,387		312,576	
pool cars	1,220		3,246	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,008,854		1,005,958	
Hospital car service				
Patients carried	25,059		16,257	
Mileage	149,375		131,074	

Train journeys

In appropriate cases the transport of patients by rail was arranged, although the increasing use of open carriages continues to restrict the number of stretcher cases that can be accommodated. The number of cases carried increased to 37, sixty-nine more than in the previous year.

Staff

To ensure the most efficient use of the five additional ambulances, the number of driver/attendants was increased to 153. Of ten vacancies, two were caused by transfers to other ambulance services, one by retirement at the age limit and the remainder followed resignations.

First-aid training continued at the main depot and two courses were completed.

The Manchester team took part in the regional round of the National Ambulance Competition. This competition, organised by the National Association of Ambulance Officers, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, encourages ambulance personnel to maintain a high standard of efficiency.

All drivers employed in the Health Department on 1st January were entered in the National Safe Driving Competition and 124 qualified for awards. The presentation of the awards was made by the Lord Mayor—Alderman R. E. Thomas J.P.—at a social function in the Town Hall in October.

Hospital car service

Hospital car service volunteers recruited by the Women's Voluntary Service have continued to augment the ambulance service, particularly in the transport of walking cases to and from out-patient clinics and convalescent homes, and this help has been invaluable in coping with the heavy demand for transport.

Civil defence

Standard and advanced training, in accordance with the training syllabuses published by the Home Office for the ambulance and first-aid section has been given weekly at three training centres in the suburbs and one course of civil defence training for members of the peace-time ambulance service was held at the main ambulance depot. Two full courses in first-aid were held and in the subsequent examinations 27 volunteers qualified for the first time and 25 requalified. A qualifying course for locally-trained potential part-time instructors commenced on 1st October. Thirteen men and women volunteers are attending the course which is of approximately nine months duration.

Thirteen members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade were given a short course of civil defence training and this was followed by a practical exercise in co-operation with a group of ambulance and first-aid section volunteers.

Driving instruction by a school of motoring, under contract, was authorized for certain volunteers who had completed the standard training course and two volunteers passed the Ministry of Transport driving test. These and other volunteer drivers in the section have been afforded opportunities, at regular intervals, to drive the civil defence ambulances and to participate in map reading exercises. A journey to Sheffield and back, in convoy, was well attended.

Volunteers from the section took part in a large-scale divisional exercise held at the Ladysmith barracks, Ashton-under-Lyne, and assisted the Lancashire County Council on three occasions by manning all available ambulances for exercises at Blackpool, Bolton and Irlam.

Six new ambulances with specially constructed bodies mounted on Ford chassis, issued on free loan by the Ministry of Health, are now in use for training purposes. Four of the old ambulances, each 20 years old, have been withdrawn from service.

On 1st October a scheme, for the reorganization of the Civil Defence Corps came into operation, under which volunteers are required to fulfil specific obligations in order to remain active members of the corps, and the payment of an annual bounty is authorized to those prepared to undertake special obligations.

Municipal car pool

One limousine car and seven saloon cars were operated as a municipal car pool, being used by various committee members and officials and also to convey mental health patients to hospital, these latter journeys being included in the ambulance service statistics. The operating mileage of 77,609 miles was 1,698 miles greater than in 1961.

Commercial vehicles

Four vans operating for the Health Department travelled 36,241 miles of which 7,355 miles were incurred on disinfection service duties.

Disinfection service

A disinfection station is an integral part of the Monsall sub-depot, two steam disinfectors being available for clothing and bedding. In addition, a formalin chamber is used for articles that cannot be subjected to steam pressure. One of the commercial vehicles serves as a bedding van for the collection of infected bedding, clothing etc., and is designed to facilitate rapid disinfection of the interior.

Immunization unit

The mobile unit continued to be used for the immunization of children whose parents were unable to use the service provided at child welfare centres. An operating mileage of 9,057 miles was recorded, compared with 8,249 miles in 1961.

Operating mileage

The total mileage operated by vehicles of all sections of the ambulance and transport service in 1962 was 1,130,541 miles.

Langho Colony for Sane Epileptics

(Administered and maintained by the Manchester City Council, under the terms of Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948)

TAFF:

J. A. Thompson, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(London) ..	Medical Superintendent
Henry W. Hayward, S.R.N., R.M.N. B.T.A. ..	Matron
A. C. Bunn, F.C.C.S., A.H.A. ..	Secretary-Steward

On the 31st December, 1962, there were 229 male and 225 female residents; of these, 156 were chargeable to the Corporation of Manchester and 298 chargeable to other authorities.

The year passed uneventfully and the care and treatment of those suffering from epilepsy continued steadily. New treatments were investigated while the therapeutic value of good accommodation, occupation, recreation and guidance was utilised fully.

Tranquillisers have now an established position in the amelioration of the behaviour and conduct abnormalities that are not infrequently associated with epilepsy. The succinimide series of drugs continued to prove useful in the control of petit mal, whilst the majority of other cases were controlled by the older drugs such as primidone, phenytoin and the barbiturates.

The general health of the residents was good.

The following table of statistics refers to the residents in the colony during 1962.

		Males	Females	Totals
Admissions	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	37	12	49
Re-admissions	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	18	20	38
Discharges	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	38	32	70
Deaths	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	6	8	14

The total number of epileptic seizures was 10,971, classified as follows:—

	<i>Severe</i>	<i>Slight</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average per resident per year</i>	<i>Numbers of residents maintained</i>
Males	2,676	5,326	8,002	40	229
Females	1,260	1,709	2,969	13	225
Totals	3,936	7,035	10,971	—	454

The accommodation at the colony is steadily being modernized and one of the larger female homes, home 11, was re-opened.

Every endeavour is made to keep the residents occupied, interested and happy and it is pleasing to report that the occupational therapy unit continued to make good progress. Four full-time instructors are employed and approximately 100 residents are occupied there daily; other residents are employed on the farm, gardens and grounds, laundry, workshops, kitchens and with domestic duties. In the occupational therapy unit the range of products and crafts is steadily being expanded by introducing such innovations as Florentine embroidery, Welsh cut-wool work and poker work. The diversity of the work is well illustrated by the following by no means comprehensive list: assembly of paper carrier bags, painting plastic toys, cane work, making toys for the City's day nurseries, manufacture of inter-woven wood fencing, park seats, chain link fencing, model theatres, wooden teaching aids, kitchen furniture, polished furniture and concrete flags and posts; these activities all create new interests for the residents. Samples of the finished products are on display at the adult training centre of the Mental Health Service in Every Street, Ancoats, Manchester.

The staffing position has remained very satisfactory. Mr. W. V. Hacklett, S.E.N., head male attendant, retired on the 18th August, after 39 years loyal service at the colony. The Health Committee presented him with an illuminated address and later, at a ceremony attended by a large gathering of staff and residents, the Medical Superintendent presented him with a cheque contributed by all sections of the colony.

Mr. D. McW. Walker, S.R.N., S.M.N., deputy head male attendant, was promoted to the vacant post of head male attendant and Mr. J. West, S.E.N., charge attendant, was promoted to the post of deputy head male attendant.

The annual staff dance was held in the assembly hall on the 19th January, and was highly successful.

Visits were paid to the colony by members of the Welfare Services Committee of the following County Borough Councils: Birmingham, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford and Warrington. All, without exception, expressed appreciation of the work that was done and the care and attention given to the residents.

The ranger company of Girl Guides held regular meetings and enjoyed taking part in the National Senior Branch activities. Encouraged to participate in these national events, it appeared that the girls developed a better team spirit when they mixed with outside companies. To create new interest the girls have been taught modelling of simple plaster casts, and to make small figures such as dogs heads etc.; this requires precision and patience but the final product is frequently a source of great personal pride. Discussion groups have voiced such topics as design and colour, dress, make-up and general everyday life outside the colony.

Over the years, the basic farming policy has changed very little and this year proved no exception. New and more up-to-date methods are continually being introduced, the aim being to improve the quality of the products, such as milk, meat, bacon and eggs. The present stock is 156 head of cattle, 450 pigs and 4,000 poultry. The Ayrshires continue to yield high quality milk and, crossed with the colony's Angus bull, produce very good beef cattle. Egg production has been satisfactory while pigs have proved an economical proposition.

Residents employed on the farms are instructed in all types of farm work which should prove advantageous to them in later years. Generally speaking, the colony farms have had a successful year and high standards of farming practice have been maintained.

Following an invitation to join the newly-formed Epileptic Colonies Consultative Committee, it was decided that the representatives of Langho Colony should be the Chairman of the Residential Homes Sub-committee, the Medical Officer of Health (or a departmental medical officer, acting as his representative), and the Medical Superintendent of the colony. The first meeting was held in October, at Chalfont Colony, which provided an excellent opportunity for meeting representatives of other institutions and observing another colony at work.

Earlier in the year the British Epilepsy Association initiated, through the University of Manchester, a research project on patients in epileptic colonies. The colony took an active part in this programme, but the results have not yet been published.

In May and June, 126 residents enjoyed and benefited from a week's holiday in Blackpool. Later in the year, the majority of the residents (350) had a day trip to Blackpool which included a tour of the illuminations. Visits were also arranged to Billy Smart's Circus and a pantomime in Blackburn, and to the Palace Vue Circus in Manchester. The colony coach was used on numerous occasions to take the older people for afternoon drives in the country. A very enjoyable annual gala was held on the 30th June; this was followed by a residents' dance in the evening attended by members of the Residential Homes Sub-committee.

Membership of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board's cricket and football clubs has continued to provide enjoyment both for players and spectators.

Throughout the year, picture shows, residents' dances and concerts were held regularly and every facility was given to enable the residents to attend church services of their denomination.

Dr. Garrett Memorial Home

The home provides accommodation for 135 convalescent children between the ages of two and fifteen years and is situated on the western bank of the mouth of the river Conway.

Usually, the climate is sunny and dry, with relatively mild winters, thus allowing full outdoor recreation during the six weeks' convalescent period. The visiting medical officer may extend this period if illness has occurred during residence.

Admissions, averaging twenty per week, are referred by maternity and child welfare centres, City hospitals, general medical practitioners and the School Medical Service. Transport is by chartered coach.

Admissions were reduced on eight occasions because of infection in the admission block and abnormal weather conditions, the latter necessitating children being removed indoors from the outdoor sleeping chalets. A mild outbreak of scarlet fever made it necessary to discontinue admissions for a short period.

A normal replacement of resident nursing and non-resident domestic staff was maintained.

Statistics of admissions and discharges and of the nursing care provided are given in the following tables :—

Admissions and discharges

Type of case	1962 number of cases	1961 number of cases
Admissions	981	882
Re-admissions from hospital .. .	7	3
Totals	988	885
Discharges :—		
‘ fit ’	829	698
‘ improved ’	126	175
‘ to hospital ’	7	2
Totals	962	875

A gain in weight was recorded in all but eight of the children discharged.

Nursing care required

Illness	Cases	
	1962	1961
Acute upper respiratory infection	49	28
Acute sore throat	29	18
Otitis media	9	4
Bronchitis	13	9
Common infectious diseases	70	162
Influenza	12	20
Minor ailments and injuries	10	13
Other conditions	6	6
All types	198	260

The maximum number of children maintained was 137 and the minimum 8 compared with 130 and 56 respectively last year, giving an average of 11 compared with 108 last year. Two hundred and twenty five children were taken home prior to the normal date of discharge, compared with 283 last year. Absence without permission occurred on four occasions compared with one last year.

Maintenance and repair of main buildings has continued satisfactorily.

Owing to the very severe cold weather towards the end of December the outdoor chalets could not be used and beds were transferred indoors temporarily. This is the second year during which such an arrangement has had to be made and indicates that more permanent buildings are needed to attain the full use of the home for the accommodation of convalescent children all the time.

The Mayor and Mayoress and the Town Clerk of Conway visited the home on Christmas Eve. This Christmas will long be remembered for the numerous gifts presented by local societies and residents, to the subsequent enjoyment of the children and staff.

Municipal Hostels

Women's	Ashton House , Corporation Street, Ancoats. Mrs. A. G. Barber—Manageress.
Men's	Walton House , Harrison Street, Ancoats. Mr. H. Stainton—Manager.

The municipal hostels are registered common lodging houses providing accommodation, in separate cubicles, for 210 women in Ashton House, and 452 men in Walton House. The average nightly occupancy for the year was 108 and 359 respectively which, compared with 1961, shows an increase of approximately nine per cent at Ashton House but no change at Walton House.

A general decline in the average number of persons accommodated normally occurs each year during the summer months, principally due to residents moving to take up work at holiday resorts ; numbers increase at the end of the holiday season and, from October onwards, this year's winter bookings were the highest recorded since 1958.

Improvements and alterations carried out at Walton House included the replacement of the old hand-fired Cornish-type boilers by automatic oil-fired boilers ; the old boilers had reached the end of their useful life and were not only inefficient but were becoming dangerous. The new boilers are smokeless. The laundry has been transferred from the basement to the ground floor where, in addition to improving accessibility and the general layout of the machinery, it became possible to install an efficient ventilating system which will add to the comfort and well-being of the staff. To accommodate the laundry on the ground floor it was necessary to move the resident's kitchen ; this was done by demolishing a small bay of cubicles adjoining the residents' dining room and transferring the kitchen to this site. This has reduced the number of cubicles but, as the accommodation has not been fully booked for several years, the remaining 452 cubicles should prove adequate for future requirements.

Improvements at Ashton House have been confined to decorating and furnishing ; one landing of cubicles has been painted in light pastel shades and the beds in several cubicles have been replaced by modern divan beds. The exterior of the building has been painted.

Charges for accommodation are :—

Ashton House—rent of cubicle 4/0d. per night ; or £1 6s. 6d. weekly.

Walton House—rent of cubicle 4/6d. per night ; or £1 10s. weekly.

These charges include baths (soap and towels provided), free use of personal washers and early calling of residents upon request.

Nursing Homes

By the end of 1962 there were six nursing homes registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, sections 187-195, and one nursing home registered under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Part III. Three nursing homes have ceased to accept patients and have been removed from the register. Details of the seven active nursing homes are as follows:—

<i>Name and address and matron</i>	<i>Purpose of registration</i>
“Doriscourt,” 157, Upper Chorlton Road, Whalley Range (Matron—Mrs. Mary Walsh)	10 maternity patients.
“Egerton Lodge”, 373, Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield. (Matron—Miss A. Swift)	14 medical or surgical patients.
Crossley Maternity Home and Hostel, 13/15, Mitchell Street, Ancoats. (Matron—Brigadier E. Warren)	16 maternity patients.
Manchester and Salford Methodist Mission, “Lorna Lodge”, 133, Barlow Moor Road, Didsbury. (Matron—Sister P. M. Shelton)	5 maternity patients.
“Wilton Lodge”, 40, Palatine Road, Withington. (Matron—Miss M. Howatson)	10 medical or chronic patients.
“Brantingham”, 17, Ladybarn Road, Fallowfield. (Matron—Mrs. G. L. M. Richards)	17 medical or chronic patients.
The Manchester and District School for Jewish Handicapped Children, “Laski House”, Smedley Lane, Cheetham. (Matron—Sister E. Butcher)	15 mentally handicapped children.

Exemption from registration, as permitted by section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was granted to the following six nursing homes:—

St. Joseph’s Hospital, Carlton Road, Whalley Range, (MOS 2231)	Manchester Jewish Homes for the Aged, 208, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester, 8. (BLA 3892)
St. Agnes House, 15, Mauldeih Road, Manchester, 21. (ARD 1934)	Stonecroft Nursing Home, Parkfield Road, Didsbury. (DID 2972)
Philip Godlee Lodge, 842, Wilmslow Road, Didsbury. (BLA 2591)	The Lourdes Hospital, Alexian Brothers, 171, St. Mary’s Road, New Moston. (FAI 1929)

A medical officer and a public health inspector made 27 visits of inspection and found it necessary, on a small number of occasions, to give informal advice to improve the security of drug cupboards and to ensure higher standards of cleanliness in food preparation rooms and also in bathrooms and lavatories.

Details of the cases admitted to the registered nursing homes are as follows:—

Medical cases—

Surgical cases—

Maternity cases—

Number admitted	833
Number confined	795
Number of live births	792
Number of stillbirths	3
Number of deaths of child	4
Number of confinements with inhalation analgesia ..	781

Nursing agencies

No nursing agencies were licensed with the local authority, as required by section 2 of the Nursing Agencies Act, 1957.

Venereal Disease

Dr. S. M. Laird, Medical Director of St. Luke's clinic, Manchester, 3, has kindly provided the following report:—

Although responsibility for the provision of diagnostic and treatment facilities for V.D. was transferred under the National Health Service Act from local health authorities to regional hospital boards, the Medical Officer of Health is still concerned with the public health aspects of V.D. control, namely case-finding and after-care.

D. clinics

In 1954, the large V.D. clinic in Regent Road, Salford, was closed and since this time St. Luke's clinic, Duke Street, Manchester, 3, and the V.D. clinic at the Royal Infirmary have been the main V.D. clinics for the Manchester conurbation. Close liaison exists between these two clinics, the medical staff is common to both and the sessional hours are so correlated that a patient, male or female, can obtain attention on any day of the week, except Sundays. To avoid delay in obtaining advice neither a doctor's letter nor an appointment is required. However, general medical practitioners are regularly notified by the local executive council of the sessional hours and these times are also available to the public by inquiry at the Health Department or by reference to the notices which are displayed in public conveniences. In-patients are cared for in a special unit at Ladywell Hospital, Salford and there is a small clinic at Hope Hospital, Salford. In addition, a Seamen's Dispensary (not open to civilians) is operated close to the docks in Trafford Road, Salford.

cidence of V.D.

The main venereal infections are syphilis and gonorrhoea but the clinics act as diagnostic centres for many other genital conditions. V.D. increases during wartime and the highest number of infections were diagnosed in 1946.

Acquired syphilis

In 1946, some 1,458 cases (896 males, 562 females) were treated for early acquired syphilis. This total dropped to 67 (43 males, 24 females) in 1952 and only 3 in 1957 (Table A). Syphilis thus ceased to be an endemic infection in Manchester about 10 years ago. The majority of the few sporadic cases which have been seen in the past decade have been infected outside the Manchester area, often overseas. In the past 5 years, infectious syphilis in males has been recognised increasingly as arising from homosexual contact.

TABLE A
Early acquired syphilis in
Manchester clinics

Year	Males	Females	Total	Year	Males	Females	Total
1946 ..	896	562	1458	1955 ..	21	12	33
1947 ..	749	433	1182	1956 ..	7	4	11
1948 ..	620	357	977	1957 ..	2	1	3
1949 ..	443	255	698	1958 ..	9	2	11
1950 ..	257	161	418	1959 ..	10	3	13
1951 ..	117	66	183	1960 ..	12	6	18
1952 ..	43	24	67	1961 ..	22	3	25
1953 ..	20	13	33	1962 ..	16	5	21
1954 ..	24	15	39				

Syphilis in infants

Syphilis may pass from the infected mother to the foetus and prenatal (congenital) syphilis results. This may be prevented by routine blood testing of expectant mothers to detect the infected mother so that she may be treated as early as possible in pregnancy. The success of this preventive measure and the low incidence of acquired syphilis in the past decade, have combined to achieve the virtual elimination of infantile congenital syphilis; except for single cases in 1954, 1958 and 1959, no other cases have been diagnosed since 1952.

Gonorrhoea

Gonorrhoea mainly affects the promiscuous in the cities and larger towns. It will be noted (Table B) that following the war the number of cases of gonorrhoea declined dramatically from 3,547 in 1946 to 1,520 in 1950.

Some decrease was to be expected with a return to civilian peacetime stability but its rate and magnitude were unusual; the availability of well established clinics and the efficacy of penicillin were largely responsible. From 1950 to 1954 the trend showed little change but since 1955 it has again turned upwards; there has been a 54 per cent. rise from 1,626 cases in 1956 to 2,250 cases in 1962.

TABLE B
Gonorrhoea in Manchester clinics

Year	Males	Females	Total	Year	Males	Females	Total
1946 ..	2854	693	3547	1955 ..	1345	365	1710
1947 ..	2409	495	2904	1956 ..	1283	343	1626
1948 ..	2080	368	2448	1957 ..	1557	393	1950
1949 ..	1644	361	2005	1958 ..	1765	455	2220
1950 ..	1278	242	1520	1959 ..	1739	507	2246
1951 ..	1266	248	1514	1960 ..	1535	496	2031
1952 ..	1475	444	1919	1961 ..	1925	574	2499
1953 ..	1214	348	1562	1962 ..	1947	555	2502
1954 ..	1175	314	1489				

As gonorrhoea in the female frequently gives rise to no symptoms, infected women tend to remain untreated until directed to the V.D. clinic by men they have infected; thus there exists in any large town a "reservoir" of gonorrhoea in a small group of promiscuous women. This is the basic factor which prevents the eradication of gonorrhoea as an endemic infection such as has been achieved in the case of syphilis in the past decade.

The rising trend of gonorrhoea in men since 1956 is largely due to the influx of male immigrants. This is obvious from Table C; infections with gonorrhoea in men born in the United Kingdom have decreased since 1955 whilst infections in males born outside the United Kingdom have increased 2.68 times.

TABLE C
Manchester clinics (excluding Seaman's Dispensary):
increase in male infections with gonorrhoea showing
country of origin of patients.

Country of origin	Year											
	1955	No.	per cent	1959	No.	per cent	1961	No.	per cent	1962	No.	per cent
U.K.	907	68.5		807	46.8		858	45.4		792	41.5	
Non U.K.	417	31.5		918	53.2		1033	54.6		1118	58.5	
Totals ..	1324	100		1725	100		1891	100		1910	100	

The West Indian contributes a large share to the total of infections in immigrants but Africa, Eire, the Middle East and Pakistan are also represented. These immigrants have one feature in common: they are young, sexually-active men in a strange environment with little opportunity for establishing good social relations and their sexual outlet is restricted to a relatively small number of promiscuous, and frequently infected, females. It is not surprising therefore, that they make a disproportionately large contribution to the total of male gonorrhoea infections.

An increase in the numbers of infections in men should, through contact-tracing efforts, lead to an increase in the number of infected women brought to treatment and Table D shows that this has in fact happened. The increase has been proportionately greater in females aged less than 25 years.

TABLE D
Manchester clinics: Gonorrhoea in
females by age groups
Number of cases treated in years

Age (yrs)	1951	1955	1959	1961	1962
14	—	—	—	3	2
15	—	—	2	—	1
16	—	—	6	8	8
17	7	4	19	24	19
18	11	11	35	34	40
19	23	29	39	57	43
Total under 20 ..	41	44	101	126	113
20-24 ..	122	114	183	198	219
25 and over ..	151	183	173	217	223
Totals ..	314	341	457	541	555

Much exaggerated publicity has been given to the incidence of V.D. in teenagers. The Manchester clinics in 1962 treated 113 female teenagers for gonorrhoea (95 born in the U.K.) and 85 male teenagers (only 49 born in the U.K.); these numbers in the densely populated Manchester conurbation are scarcely alarming.

Other conditions

There were 969 men treated during 1962 for non-gonococcal urethritis. This condition mostly arises from a number of different infective causes and, in some cases, the responsible agent is unknown. Treatment is largely empirical and sometimes unsatisfactory. In addition, 678 males and 440 females were treated for other conditions. In 1,157 men and 239 women no evidence of V.D. was found; these cases require much clinical and laboratory investigation but the reassurance given relieves anxiety and contributes to the prevention of more serious psychiatric illness.

Total cases and attendances

In 1962, new cases at the Manchester clinics numbered 6,110 and attendances totalled 22,365.

V.D. social worker

A full-time health visitor, seconded from the staff of the Medical Officer of Health, is attached to the V.D. clinic in Manchester. Her main function is to trace women named as a source of infection and to obtain the re-attendance of patients who have ceased to attend the clinic before treatment and follow-up have been completed. In addition, she helps patients with the varied social problems which often weigh heavily on certain individuals. Her close liaison with the Health Department is invaluable.

There were 465 visits made to contacts and defaulters from St. Luke's Clinic, Manchester, the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital and Hope Hospital, Salford. In addition 27 contacts were traced and subsequently attended a clinic and 75 defaulters attended a clinic following home visits made by the social worker.

Of the 798 female patients registered at St. Luke's Clinic—

- 286 attended on their own initiative
- 200 attended on contact slips issued to consorts at the clinic
- 134 attended at the verbal request of consorts
- 27 were traced by the social worker and attended clinics
- 151 attended through other medical agencies.

Talks were given to midwifery pupils from Manchester and Salford on the social aspects of the work.

Nursing Services Division

Midwifery

Incidence of Blindness

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Dental Care

Health Visiting

Day Nurseries

Tuberculosis Service

Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy

Home Nursing

Darbshire House Health Centre

Convalescence

Home Help Service

Family Welfare Service

Chiropody

Nursing Services Division

STAFF

Medical—

Chaim Alexander Royde, M.D.(Lond.), D.P.H., Senior Medical Officer.
Anne Elizabeth Jones, M.B., B.C.H., B.A.O., D.G.O., D.P.H., Deputy Senior Medical Officer (from 1-8-62).
Anne Doreen Lepine, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Deputy Senior Medical Officer (to 30-4-62).
Maureen Maxwell Anscombe, M.B., C.H.B. (from 1-3-62).
Muriel Jane Brayshay, M.B., C.H.B.
Mairin Buckley, M.B., B.C.H., B.A.O., L.M.
Margaret Davenport, M.B., C.H.B., D.O.B.S.T.R.C.O.G.
Annie Margaret Dawson, B.S.C., M.B., C.H.B., D.C.H., D.O.B.S.T.R.C.O.G.
Margaret Longden Dennis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Muriel Hamilton, M.B., C.H.B. (to 28-2-62).
Joyce Kathleen Howarth, M.B., C.H.B., D.C.H.
Rosaline Howat, M.B., C.H.B.
Anne Evelyn Cadzow Jewsbury, M.B., C.H.B., D.O.B.S.T.R.C.O.G. (from 14-5-62).
Gwendoline Mary Elsie Keevil, M.B., B.S., D.C.H. (to 13-5-62).
Zena Delilah Maxwell, M.B., C.H.B.
Joyce Elizabeth Anne Ovens, L.R.C.P. and s. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), D.O.B.S.T.R.C.O.G. (to 31-10-62).
Gwen Ellis Owen, M.B., C.H.B. (from 10-12-62).
Joan Lindsay Noak, M.B., C.H.B., D.C.H. (from 8-10-62).
Dorothy Elizabeth Margaret Thomas, M.B., C.H.B., D.O.B.S.T.R.C.O.G.
Stella Yeomans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (from 1-3-62 to 30-9-62).

Nursing—

Miss M. Anderson, R.S.C.N.—Supervisory Matron of Day Nurseries.
Miss E. M. H. Johnston, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. CERTIFICATE, Nursing Administration Certificate (Public Health)—Superintendent of District Nursing.
Miss E. A. Lamb, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.DIPLOMA—Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives.
Miss I. D. Williams, R.G.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERTIFICATE, N.A.P.H. CERTIFICATE—Superintendent of Health Visitors.

Midwifery

The increase in the assignment of midwives approved in 1961 has been fully met by recruitment. The establishment provides for 79 midwives and at the end of the year there were 75 full-time and 8 part-time midwives in post. In addition, 8 other midwives were employed on an agency basis by the St. Mary's Hospital Extern Service.

The work of the midwives has increased, not only because of an increase in the number of domiciliary confinements, but also on account of the introduction of a system of planned early discharge of patients from maternity hospitals.

During 1961, the acute shortage of maternity beds in the City led the authorities of the Saint Mary's Hospitals to suggest that certain mothers might be discharged as early as two days after the birth of their child. Following discussions between representatives of the interested hospitals, the Local Medical Committee, the Local Executive Council and the Corporation it was decided, with some reservation on the part of the Corporation representatives, to devise and introduce such a scheme in 1962.

The scheme involves careful selection of patients during the ante-natal period, including an assessment by domiciliary midwives of the adequacy of patients' homes. Approved cases on early discharge from hospital are sent home by ambulance, accompanied, and provided with appropriate sterile dressings. The family doctor and the supervisor of midwives are notified in advance of the discharge of the patient. The domiciliary midwife attends the patient at home on the day of discharge and for the remainder of the puerperium. If required a home help is booked in advance.

The scheme for planned early discharges did not become fully operative until the autumn, although from the beginning of the year a considerable number of patients were discharged from hospitals between the 2nd and 7th day. Details of patients discharged on or before the third day from July onwards are as follows:—

Planned early discharges	130
Midwives emergencies admitted for medical reasons before or during labour	168
Distress of mother at stillbirth or death of baby	27
Patients taking their own discharge against medical advice	21

Further experience of the scheme will be needed before a balanced assessment of the advantages and disadvantages can be made. Liaison between the hospitals and this department has been satisfactory but, at the best, the scheme is a stop-gap measure and it is to be hoped that it will not become a permanent feature.

Supervision of midwives

This statutory duty continued to be undertaken by a non-medical supervisor and two assistants. The increased number of midwives and premature baby nurses has resulted in many more supervisory visits being made as the following figures indicate:—

	1962	1961
Visits to midwives in their own homes	148	79
Visits to ante-natal and relaxation clinics	180	86
Supervision of labours and nursings	603	289
Inspection of midwives' records and equipment	245	150
To hospitals and nursing homes	52	43
Investigations	93	53
Meetings and lectures attended	26	29
Talks given	9	15

Training and educational activities

The City of Manchester and St. Mary's Hospital jointly operate a Part II training school with a midwife-tutor in charge. Twenty-four municipal midwives and 3 St. Mary's district midwives are approved for the district training of pupil midwives. Forty-two pupils were admitted to the training school, 23 spending their time wholly on the district while 19 were employed partly on the district and partly at the Aspland Maternity Home, Hyde.

The Supervisor of Midwives acted as an examiner at the Central Midwives' Board examinations on three occasions.

Eight midwives attended the compulsory post-graduate resident courses under rule G.1 of the Central Midwives' Board, while an assistant supervisor attended the special course provided under rule G.3.

Thirteen midwives attended a course in relaxation, teaching and methods conducted by the senior physiotherapist at St. Mary's Hospital. Four midwives again co-operated in the training of students taking the combined community nursing course, while students from St. Mary's Hospital studying premature baby care, and student health visitors, accompanied the premature baby nurses on their visits.

Notification of intention to practice

The sources of the 243 notifications of intention to practice were as follows:—

<i>Municipal midwives</i>	<i>Employed on an agency basis</i>	<i>Maternity homes having no resident medical officer</i>	<i>Training institutions</i>	<i>Total</i>
82	9	23	129	243

Municipal midwives

There is little doubt that the planned off-duty time which makes working hours equivalent to a five day week, combined with the night rota scheme, plays a large part in attracting recruits to and retaining them in the service. All requests for a midwife between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. are handled by a central depot with midwives being available on a rota basis. There were 5,223 requests received.

Forty-seven midwives use private cars in connection with their work and are classified as essential users, thus receiving the appropriate allowance under the National Joint Council Scale. Transport to and from a delivery is provided for midwives who are not car owners.

Equipment and analgesia

Each midwife is provided with a trilene apparatus, oxygen resuscitator, phygrometer, stethoscope and, if desired, a gas/air machine also. Sub-normal clinical thermometers, registering as low as 75°F., are also provided and midwives must report any baby with a rectal temperature of 94°F. or below. These babies are given special care by a premature baby nurse to minimise the risk of cold injury.

Trilene analgesia was administered to 3,960 patients and gas/air analgesia to 192. Instruction in the use of the apparatus was given in the ante-natal period. Pethidine was administered to 3,408 patients.

Ante-natal care

There were 2,436 attendances by expectant mothers at relaxation classes at various centres. In addition, talks and demonstrations were given. The value of these classes and talks does not yet seem to be fully appreciated by some mothers, probably because they are unable or unwilling to find the time to attend.

At one centre a general practitioner attends during the midwives' session and together they examine patients booked by him.

Deliveries

There were 15,527 births notified in the City, of which 5,694 were home confinements, an increase of 516 home confinements on the previous year. Of the total notified births 2,395 were to mothers normally resident outside Manchester, while 749 births occurred outside the City to mothers resident in Manchester.

In all, 41 per cent. of babies born to Manchester mothers were delivered at home. Details of place of confinement are as follows:—

Domiciliary confinements			Institutional confinements		Total	
Municipal midwives		St. Mary's district	Others	Maternity homes—no resident medical officer		
Doctor booked	Doctor not booked					
5,087	137	463	7*	806	9,027	15,527

* These included two cases delivered by midwives from other authorities and five by general practitioners alone.

Visits by domiciliary midwives

Deliveries attended	...	...	...	...	5,687
Nursings	...	...	...	...	82,288
To patients discharged from hospital	...	...	...	...	11,271
Home investigations	...	...	...	...	2,041
Attendances at ante-natal clinics	...	...	...	...	3,990
Miscarriages attended	...	...	...	...	64

Cancellation of booked cases

Of 5,960 patients who booked the services of midwives, there were 740 cancellations made for the following reasons:—

Transferred to hospital—premature labour	...	...	47
—multiple pregnancy	...	...	24
—signs of toxæmia	...	...	97
—Rh. negative	...	...	27
—persistent low haemoglobin	...	...	23
—social reasons	...	...	51
Miscarried	...	...	42
Not pregnant	...	...	11
Removed from Manchester	...	...	115
Unclassified	...	...	303

The puerperium

Midwives made 82,288 visits to booked patients and 11,271 visits to mothers discharged early from hospital, visits continuing until the tenth day of the puerperium. The number of patients discharged early from hospital, particularly on the second and third day, continued to increase. This was to be expected in view of the arrangements made for the planned early discharge of selected cases.

The relevant figures for the years 1959–1962 are shown in the following table:—

Year	Day 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
1959	35	77	136	142	139	219	344	528	88	1,708
1960	21	88	159	148	163	335	561	669	74	2,218
1961	57	155	239	260	387	917	869	677	35	3,596
1962	63	315	426	387	448	830	509	801	66	3,845

Emergency cases (Flying Squad)

All midwives may summon the squad on their own initiative. The flying squad is based at St. Mary's Hospital and is manned by an obstetrician, anaesthetist and senior midwife from St. Mary's district.

There were 172 requests for this service, an increase of 23 on the previous year, from:—

Municipal midwives	St. Mary's district	Midwives outside City boundary	Nursing homes in Manchester	Nursing homes outside Manchester	General practitioners	Ambulance service	Total
30	12	4	13	33	78	2	172

Medical aid

There were 206 fewer calls for medical aid, which may be accounted for by the increasing tendency of general practitioners to visit patients during labour. There were 946 calls for medical assistance, 112 originating from maternity homes with no resident doctor. Midwives calls numbered 834, of which 192 were for conditions arising during the ante-natal period, due to:—

Signs of toxæmia, e.g., rising blood pressure and/or albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Antepartum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Malpresentation	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Low haemoglobin level	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Twin pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Other medical causes, respiratory, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Puerperal pyrexia

Two hundred and eighty cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified under the Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, the rate per thousand total births being 17.8 compared with 21.7 in 1961. The incidence of pyrexia was as follows:—

	Municipal midwives	St. Mary's district	Institutions	General practitioners	Total	
Infection of genital tract	..	1	2	47	1	51
Extra-genital causes	1	3	97	1	102	
Unclassified	..	2	—	124	1	127
Totals	..	4	5	268	3	280

One hundred and thirty four abortions were known to have occurred, compared with 178 in 1961, the patients concerned being transferred to hospital.

Maternal deaths

There were seven deaths from maternal causes, including two from sepsis. There were also five other deaths associated with childbirth.

The mortality rate for deaths due to maternal causes was 0.50 compared with 0.23 on 1961. The certified causes of death in these cases were as follows:—

Case 1. Obstetric shock. Retained placenta. Placenta accreta. Acute bronchitis.

Case 2. Staphylococcal septicaemia following delivery of anencephalic stillbirth.

Case 3. Shock and haemorrhage. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy.

Case 4. Shock following an attempt to procure an abortion.

Case 5. Obstetric shock.

Case 6. Shock due to post-partum haemorrhage due to hypofibrinogenaemia.

Case 7. Streptococcal septicaemia and peritonitis following ruptured uterus.

and "associated deaths"

Case 8. Heart failure. Mitral stenosis. Rheumatic heart disease. 28 weeks pregnant. Two previous valvotomies.

Case 9. Generalized carcinomatosis. Carcinoma of rectum. 28 weeks pregnancy. Delivery on day of death.

Case 10. Pneumonia associated with ectopic pregnancy.

Case 11. Mitral and aortic stenosis with incompetence. Previous rheumatic fever. Pregnancy 29 weeks.

Case 12. Ventricular septal defect. Caesarian section.

There were also three deaths from maternal causes in Manchester hospitals relating to non-Manchester residents. These were notified to the Medical Officers of Health of the local authorities concerned.

Stillbirths

There were 301 stillbirths notified, (255 in 1961), including 45 domiciliary stillbirths.

Premature baby service

In accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 20/44, six midwives specially trained in the care of premature babies were originally employed for the domiciliary care of these infants. A further nurse was appointed during the year. A special feature of this service is the liaison existing between paediatricians and nurses, the latter making regular visits to special hospital clinics.

Cots, blankets and hot water bottles are available for loan to necessitous cases. The severe winter weather strained the resources of the loan service.

There were 886 babies referred to the department necessitating 8,034 nursing visits, compared with 852 babies and 6,912 visits in 1961.

A summary of other visits made by the premature baby nurses is given below:—

Visits to hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Visits to paediatric clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Visits to child welfare clinics	108
Lectures	8
Home investigations	24
Visits to general practitioners	36

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Number of premature live births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications).

In hospital	..	..	..	..	778
At home	..	..	..	..	314
In private nursing homes	..	..	..	..	19
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>1,111</u>
<i>of premature stillbirths notified (as adjusted by tractions).</i>					
In hospital	..	..	..	..	175
At home	..	..	..	..	21
In private nursing homes	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>198</u>

Number of premature stillbirths notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications)

Neonatal history of premature infants:—

Weight at birth	Number	Survived	Transferred to hospital
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gm.)	30	30	2
3 lb. 4 oz.—4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500—2,000 gm.)	128	124	10
4 lb. 6 oz.—4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000—2,250 gm.)	213	210	18
4 lb. 15 oz.—5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250—2,500 gm.)	357	351	19
5 lb. 8 oz. and over (2,500 gm.)	158	156	10
 Totals	886	871	59

The reasons for the transfer to hospitals of 59 babies were as follows:—

Cold injury (12), respiratory disorders (9), gastric symptoms (16), congenital abnormalities (8), failure to thrive (10) and other causes (4).

Of the 15 babies known to have died, the registered causes of death were:—

Broncho-pneumonia (8), gastro-enteritis (1), cold injury (1), prematurity (2), cerebral birth injury (1) and congenital heart (2).

Five of these deaths occurred at home and four of these five died after the nurses had ceased to attend.

Incidence of Blindness (National Assistance Acts)

The information is in the form requested by the Minister of Health, and has been supplied by the Chief Welfare Officer.

Follow-up of registered blind persons

	Cause of disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrobulbar fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered as blind during the year 1962 in respect of which section F of forms B.D. 8 recommends:—				
(a) no treatment	15	10	—	67
(b) treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	25	5	—	22
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	12	4	—	21
(iii) Number of cases at (ii) above in which:—				
(a) vision improved	1	—	—	—
(b) sight restored	—	—	—	—
(c) treatment continuing at end of year	4	2	—	10

Follow-up of registered partially-sighted persons

	Cause of disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrobulbar fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered as partially-sighted during the year 1962 in respect of which section F. of form B.D. 8 recommends :—				
(a) no treatment	8	1	—	17
(b) treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	23	13	—	30
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	17	12	—	30
(iii) Number of cases at (ii) above in which				
(a) vision improved	2	1	—	—
(b) sight restored	—	—	—	—
(c) treatment continuing at end of year	3	2	—	10

Causes of blindness

The wide variety of diseases causing blindness is worthy of note:—

	Males	Females	Total
Cataract	12	28	40
Glaucoma	4	12	16
Detached retina	2	1	3
Retinitis	5	9	14
Uritis	2	3	5
Myopia	7	6	13
Arteriosclerosis	2	14	16
Optic atrophy	2	1	3
Macular degeneration	5	7	12
Corneal opacities	2	2	4
Choroidal degeneration	1	3	4
Disseminated sclerosis	2	—	2
Keratitis	—	1	1
Disseminated choroidal atrophy	—	1	1
Other causes	3	7	10
	49	95	144

Classification of cases of blindness certified and registered in 1962

New cases	Ages at which blindness occurred			Present age periods		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—4	—	2	2	—	—	—
5—10	1	3	4	—	1	1
—15	2	6	8	—	—	—
—20	1	2	3	—	—	—
—29	2	1	3	—	—	—
—39	4	2	6	4	1	5
—49	5	4	9	3	3	6
—59	5	11	16	4	8	12
—64	4	5	9	2	7	9
—69	6	7	13	11	7	18
and over	19	52	71	25	68	93
	49	95	144	49	95	144

The increased incidence of blindness in the "70 and over" age groups is particularly noticeable.

<i>Other disabilities</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hard of hearing ..	1	7	8
Deaf with speech ..	—	1	1
Deaf without speech ..	—	1	1
Physically defective ..	2	1	3
Mentally subnormal ..	—	1	1
Mentally subnormal and physically defective ..	—	1	1

Analysis of register

<i>Children :—</i>	<i>at 31-12-1962</i>	<i>at 31-12-1961</i>
	<i>number of cases</i>	
Under 5 years of age ..	6	4
5 to 15 years of age—at school ..	22	26
—not at school ..	9	11
<i>Adults over 16 years of age :—</i>		
At school ..	3	—
Under training ..	7	9
Not training but trainable ..	—	1
Trained but unemployed ..	2	1
Employed at blind institutions or elsewhere ..	161	166
Unemployed ..	1,009	985
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,219	1,202

Age periods

Nearly 50% of cases were 70 years of age or more

0—4 years of age ..	6
5—10 "	8
11—15 "	23
16—20 "	13
21—39 "	72
40—49 "	115
50—59 "	160
60—64 "	121
65—69 "	116
70—79 "	278
80—89 "	259
90 plus "	48
	<hr/>
	1,219

Notified cases of eye disease

The following table refers to numbers of cases of eye disease notified and no to cases of blindness.

Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	34
Gonocoeal ophthalmia ..	4
Conjunctivitis in newly-born ..	115
Conjunctivitis and other eye defects ..	820
Discharges from hospital ..	10

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Welfare centres

Two new combined clinics, each comprising a school clinic together with dental unit and a maternity and child welfare centre, were opened at Charles town Road, Blackley, in September, and at Plant Hill Road, Higher Blackley in December; three maternity and child welfare centres located in unsuitabl rented premises in the vicinity of the new elinies were closed.

A tender was accepted for a new maternity and child welfare centre at Brougham Street, West Gorton, and it is anticipated that construction will be started early in 1963. The accommodation will include a district nurses' report centre.

Plans for a new centre at Abbey Hey were well advanced by the end of the year and a scheme was being prepared for new premises at Crumpsall.

Clinics

Weekly clinics were held in the centres as follows :—

Infants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Toddlers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Ante-natal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36

The number of clinics attended by medical officers declined and 24 children's sessions weekly were taken alone by health visitors together with nine ante-natal sessions weekly taken alone by midwives. The remainder of the sessions, including a joint ante-natal and post-natal session held at each of two centres, were attended by medical officers.

Physiotherapy

A part-time physiotherapist continued to be employed to supervise one relaxation class per week; in addition, 16 weekly relaxation classes were supervised by midwives.

Children attending child welfare centres, and considered likely to benefit from physiotherapy, were given remedial exercises and massage by staff of the School Health Service, in some cases at maternity and child welfare centres and in others at school clinics. Artificial sunlight treatment was provided at school clinics.

Domestic science classes

Sewing and cookery classes, under the guidance of trained teachers, were continued at the various child welfare centres. One additional sewing class and one additional cookery class were started, bringing the total of sewing classes to twenty-two and of cookery classes to nine. Three sewing and four cookery teachers are employed on a part-time basis.

Attendances

Attendances during 1962, with comparable figures for 1961, are given below :—

Infant and toddler sessions, children attending :—

		1962	1961
Under 1 year ..	..	99,678	99,301
1-2 years ..	..	19,051	17,891
2-3 years ..	..	9,373	10,156
3-4 years ..	..	5,838	6,353
4-5 years ..	..	4,234	4,302
Totals..	..	138,174	138,003

Ante-natal sessions :—

New cases ..	..	..	6,169	6,802
All cases ..	..	..	8,619	9,144
Attendances ..	..	..	54,851	51,233

Post-natal sessions :—

Cases ..	..	..	60	77
Attendances ..	..	..	64	89

Relaxation classes:—

(*Ante-natal exercises*)

Attendances

2,436

2,622

Physiotherapy :—

(*Children's remedial exercises and massage*)

Attendances

3,739

2,359

Artificial sunlight :—

New cases (children)

95

96

All cases

125

127

All treatments

2,101

2,358

Children attending child welfare centres

Centre	On register 1st January, 1962			New attenders during 1962		
	0-1 years	1-2 years	2-5 years	0-1 years	1-2 years	2-5 years
Abbey Hey	594	187	262	429	73	97
Ancoats	73	59	43	223	36	23
Ardwick	196	244	264	252	25	54
Baguley	265	217	400	233	11	95
Blackley	109	103	158	120	6	3
	Discontinued 30/11/62					
Burnage	199	177	162	237	20	37
Charlestown	*Commenced 3/9/62			79	2	11
Cheetham	263	174	218	365	24	27
Chorlton-on-Medlock	294	226	336	324	44	87
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	529	296	287	425	26	72
Clayton	156	180	293	201	19	69
Collyhurst	364	230	230	413	39	51
Crumpsall	185	185	218	209	6	3
Darbishire House	499	229	72	530	30	10
Didsbury	347	179	249	324	34	67
Gorton	292	229	297	436	30	51
Harpurhey	407	289	313	486	34	55
Hr. Blackley	178	150	130	175	3	4
	Discontinued 30/11/62					
Holy Name	65	70	53	77	9	14
Hulme	197	152	126	181	6	9
Levenshulme	496	335	557	549	44	131
Moss Side	552	368	482	802	55	71
New Moston	270	189	214	206	4	7
	Discontinued 31/8/62					
Newton Heath	253	191	218	348	20	16
Northenden	141	155	232	86	2	29
Northern Moor	186	108	165	69	21	45
Openshaw	409	246	213	508	36	46
Plant Hill	*Commenced 3/12/62			9	—	1
Wilbraham	156	116	185	175	15	12
Withington	340	262	423	442	32	53
Woodhouse Park	412	375	503	450	26	93
Totals 1962	8,427	5,921	7,303	9,363	732	1,343
Totals 1961	8,226	5,047	6,470	9,545	910	1,932

*These new centres accommodated the children who formerly attended the discontinued centres at Blackley, Hr. Blackley and New Moston.

Minor ailments

Of fifty-two children under 5 years of age, referred by welfare centre medical officers to the school medical service for the treatment of minor ailments, 17 suffered from squint and 35 from other ailments. Children failing or ceasing to attend before the completion of treatment were followed up by health visitors.

Welfare foods

The issue of national welfare foods by maternity and child welfare centres is independent of regular attendance at these centres.

Mothers attending the child welfare centres regularly were, on the recommendation of the centre medical officer, able to purchase certain proprietary brands of foods while in necessitous cases milk foods were supplied free of charge; the cost to the Corporation of such free issues in 1962 was £738.

In addition to the 28 maternity and child welfare centres there are 3 other food centres, one at a large factory.

Issues of national welfare foods were as follows :—

Period	National dried milk —tins	Cod liver oil —bottles	“A and D” vitamin tablets —packets	Orange juice —bottles
1957	286,929	70,505	37,708	509,526
1958	210,696	43,968	35,031	322,042
1959	190,468	42,759	36,119	324,140
1960	174,729	41,171	36,852	296,089
1961	148,629	28,508	25,156	183,808
1962	135,200	15,234	12,962	107,074

Figures do not include issues to hospitals, day nurseries or non-maintained nursery schools.

Voluntary workers

Much appreciated voluntary assistance at maternity and child welfare centres was given by 49 ladies who made 735 attendances.

Mothers' clubs

The evening clubs associated with the three child welfare centres at Cheetham, Northenden and Woodhouse Park had another successful year. Regular meetings were held and a number of young new 'recruits' were welcomed. The usual programme of talks, film shows, social evenings and group discussions was enjoyed and reasonably well attended.

Many of the mothers made genuine friendships by their attendance at the clubs while several developed interests and hobbies as a direct result of the stimulating atmosphere of several of the talks and discussions.

A donation from funds was made to the Famine Relief Fund while a house-to-house collection made by members on behalf of the N.S.P.C.C. realised more than £31.

The mother and baby club at the Baguley maternity and child welfare centre had a very successful year. Several social events were enjoyed together with film shows, talks and discussions. Unfortunately attendances at the Northenden club did not improve in spite of efforts to recruit new members though the presence of the evening club at this centre may partly account for this.

Mothers attending toddler sessions at child welfare centres are being encouraged to join toddlers clubs, and it is hoped that the number of these clubs will increase with the passage of time.

The fundamental reasons for the existence of these various types of club is to encourage and stimulate mothers to learn to use leisure time more usefully, to encourage them to establish and maintain friendships with people having similar interests and problems and to disseminate health education propaganda to them by all possible means.

Mother and baby home " Knowle House ", Handforth

This home, situated in Cheshire and provided by the Health Committee, has accommodation for 16 mothers with babies and six expectant mothers. Admission is arranged for girls who have previously been living in furnished rooms or lodgings, or who had found it difficult to remain at home owing to parental disapproval or unsatisfactory home circumstances.

A number of mothers with babies were accommodated pending the adoption of their babies. A few girls of sub-normal intelligence were admitted during the ante-natal period to ensure their adequate care and supervision.

Recuperative holidays were provided for one married mother admitted without her baby, one married mother with her 3-month old baby and one unmarried mother with her baby aged 6 months.

The Warden, a state registered nurse and certified midwife, and her staff teach the essentials of child care and housecraft, while a physiotherapist visits weekly to supervise ante-natal and post-natal exercises. The welfare officer arranges admissions and discharges, and accompanies mothers and babies to the home and regular visits are made by senior medical officers of the department.

Admission and discharges in 1962:—

	<i>Admissions (including re- admissions)</i>	<i>Discharges</i>	<i>Number in the home at the end of the year</i>
Babies	101	94	7
Mothers	99	93	6
Expectant mothers	64	59	5
Recuperating mothers	3	3	—

Details of the arrangements made for the care of the 94 babies discharged are as follows :—

Babies remaining with mothers :—

to relations	12
to lodgings or furnished rooms	13
to residential employment	4
to hospital	1

Babies apart from mothers :—

to adopters	51
to private residential nurseries	1
to the care of the Children's Committee	1
to hospital	7
to foster mothers	2

Babies with recuperating mothers 2

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Sixteen child minders were registered at the end of the year, four persons having discontinued child minding and three new applications approved and registered.

There has been no change in the number of registered day nurseries.

Particulars of child minders and day nurseries on the registers at the end of the year are shown in the following table:—

Premises	Number registered at end of year	Number of children accommodated
Factory nursery	1	30
Other nurseries	4	120
Daily minders	16	133

Care of the unmarried mother

The illegitimate birth rate continues to rise and the estimated number of illegitimate live births in the City was 1,591 in 1962. From a survey of 1,000 unmarried mothers in 1962, it was discovered that at least 50 per cent. of the mothers were living with the putative father. This would appear to indicate that fewer children were born to single girls living either alone or with relatives than was previously supposed.

There was an increase in the numbers of illegitimate children dying in their first year of life, from 24.8 per 1,000 related live births in 1961 to 36.3 in 1962.

Discussion groups with moral welfare workers of various denominations have continued and have proved invaluable. The welfare officer and her staff continued to assist the mothers referred to her with their many and varied problems.

Girls who become pregnant under the age of 16 years continue to cause particular concern. Of 38 pregnancies in 1962, 26 were aged 15 to 16, 10 aged 14 to 15 and 2 aged 13 to 14, when they became pregnant. Investigation of the home backgrounds of these cases revealed a number of homes where the parents were separated or divorced and others where either one or both parents were deceased. In many cases, however, it was apparent that influences outside the home must also be taken into account when considering the problem.

Referrals of expectant mothers and mothers with children came from the following sources :—

The work of the section entailed the following number of visits and office interviews :—

Office interviews	790
Home visits	538
Visits to Knowle House	109
Visits to hospital	82
Interviews with health visitors and other social workers	332
Attendances at Magistrate's Court	21
Total	1,872

Expectant mothers assisted numbered 320, compared with 315 last year, while 630 mothers and 792 illegitimate children were helped, compared with 645 mothers and 807 children in 1961.

The classification of persons dealt with in the ante-natal period and the results of their confinement are as follows :—

	Live births	Births pending	Still- births	Mis- corriages	Not pregnant	Total
Single	160	64	5	3	2	234
Married	27	9	—	1	1	38
Widow	—	1	—	—	—	1
Divorcee	6	2	—	—	—	8
Parents married before birth of baby	—	6	—	—	—	6
Expectant mother removed	—	33	—	—	—	33
Totals	193	115	5	4	3	320

The number of illegitimate children remaining with their mothers are given below :—

Status of mother	In lodgings or absorbed into family	With mother and putative father	With mother in o hostel	Parents subse- quently married	Removed from Monchester address known	No troce	Deaths	Totals
Single	403	87	7	21	22	17	6	563
Married	37	7	—	—	1	—	1	46
Widow	8	2	—	—	1	1	—	12
Divorcee	8	2	—	—	2	—	—	12
Totals	456	98	7	21	26	18	7	633

The following details refer to the numbers of illegitimate children apart from their mothers.

Status of mothers	With adoptors	With relatives	In the care of the Children's Committee	With foster mothers	In residential nurseries (private)	With putative fathers	Deaths	Totals
Single	78	17	15	9	4	4	2	129
Married	15	1	3	2	2	—	—	23
Widow	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Divorcee	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	6
Totals	97	18	19	11	7	4	3	159

The action taken by the welfare officer to deal with cases referred to her has included office interviews, home visits and arranging admission to maternity hospitals and mother and baby homes. A variety of difficulties must be met and considerable familiarity with available services is essential if the unmarried mother and her child are to receive the best possible aid quickly.

The assistance of other departments and services has been sought in many cases. It was necessary to refer 82 mothers to the Children's Department and 29 to the Catholic Protection and Rescue Society for adoption arrangements to be made.

Advice with affiliation orders was given to 162 mothers while 43 mothers were referred to the National Assistance Board and 16 to solicitors for legal aid. Many mothers who kept their babies were given help in obtaining vacancies in day nurseries. Assistance in obtaining prams, cots and baby clothes was also given to 50 mothers.

No less than 3,935 health visitors' reports were dealt with by the welfare officer.

Brentwood recuperative centre

Brentwood, a recuperative centre for mothers and children, is situated in Marple, Cheshire. It is run by the Community Council of Lancashire but the families recommended by the Medical Officer of Health are paid for by the Health Committee.

Some parents are unable to make a home for their children even when economic circumstances are satisfactory. One or both parents may be of low intelligence and may never have known a good family life themselves while the mother herself may be unable to cook, clean, sew or control her children. Despite frequent visiting by the health visitor, and sometimes voluntary agency case workers as well, the social situation continues to deteriorate. Such a family can be recommended for a six to ten weeks stay at Brentwood.

At Brentwood, attention is paid to the general health of the family and the mother is taught sewing, cooking, budgeting and the management of her children. Away from her own drab surroundings, where everything seems to be on top of her, the rehabilitation of the family is begun. Whilst the family is away, father is encouraged to repair and re-decorate his home. He is also encouraged to visit his family at Brentwood.

One such family went to Brentwood in 1962. The family consisted of father, mother and nine children, although only the five youngest went to Brentwood with mother. The four elder children stayed at home. The father was not in the best of health and mother was on probation following the death of her tenth child. When the family arrived at Brentwood mother was worn out and the children were beyond her control. All were clean and in good health but had very few clothes. They settled down well and although she knew how to cook, the mother was pleased to learn economical recipes. The mother benefited from the help given her in the management of the children and when the family left they were considerably improved and had certainly benefited from their stay.

Many months later, at the end of the year, the health visitor reported that the improvement had been maintained. The home was considerably cleaner with the necessary structural repairs completed, while the mother was attending cookery classes at a child welfare centre. The husband was working and giving far more financial aid to his wife than previously. Continued supervision will be needed.

Not all mothers benefit so well from a stay at Brentwood, however, but the children inevitably do.

Of the families admitted to Brentwood this year two showed no improvement but there were definite changes for the better apparent in the remainder.

Details of these families are given below :—

Mothers under 22 years	Mothers between 22-37 years	Mothers over 37 years	Children 0-1 years	Children 1-7 years	Children over 7 years
1	11	2	6	37	3

The period of residence of these families were :—

10 weeks	8 weeks	6 weeks	5 weeks	4 weeks
1	4	7	1	1

Dental care of mothers and young children

The following report is submitted by the Principal School Dental Officer (G. L. Lindley, L.D.S.) :—

“ This service, provided by the school dental service, occupied the equivalent whole-time of one and three quarter dental officers. There was some improvement in the staff situation towards the end of the year and in September a dental auxiliary from the first group to qualify was recruited.

Two important events were the opening of the Charlestown Road combined clinic in September and the Plant Hill combined clinic in December. These clinics provide modern well equipped dental units for an area of the City where the previous facilities for treatment were far from optimum. Treatment will now be available at five combined school, maternity and child welfare clinics, two maternity and child welfare centres and eleven school clinics. By the end of the year in the Withington area a new school clinic with dental unit was ready to open.

There is little doubt that the dental service was most popular when the the maternity and child welfare and dental departments were available in the same building with easy direct liaison between staff. It was in these clinics that the majority of treatment was provided. As prophesied in the 1961 annual report attendances of expectant and nursing mothers for treatment declined, since the National Health Service Act 1961 now allows these patients to obtain free treatment from private dental practitioners in the general dental service. This was reflected in the reduced number of extractions and dentures provided, although there was an increase in the number of fillings done.

Conversely, in the care of young children the amount of treatment carried out has increased, the greatest increase being in fillings, 1,013, and extractions, 1,263, compared with 804 and 1,147 respectively last year.”

The following tables detail the volume of dental work performed :—

Persons provided with dental care

	Persons examined	Persons needing treatment	Persons treated	Persons made dentally fit
Expectant and nursing mothers	477	473	462	276
Pre-school children	959	940	921	702

Forms of dental treatment provided

	Scalings and gum treatment	Silver nitrate fillings	Crown inlays	Extractions	Anaesthetics general	Dentures		
						Full upper or lower	Partial upper or lower	Radio-graphs operations

Expectant and nursing mothers	120	534	—	2	1,558	175	191	132	43	1,078
Pre-school children	4	1,013	341	—	1,263	603	—	—	—	970

Work of ancillary dental staff

Dental auxiliary	Dental hygienist	Mechanical dentistry			
Persons treated	14	Persons treated	56	Dentures completed	3
Persons made fit	14	Number of treatments	85	Dentures relined .. . . . .	.. .. .. .. ..
Fillings	25	Number of instructions	56	Dentures repaired .. . . . .	.. .. .. .. ..
Silver nitrate	2	Number of instructions in oral hygiene:		Metal dentures .. . . . .	.. .. .. .. ..
Other operations	35	Completed cases	37	Special trays .. . . . .	.. .. .. .. ..
		Visits to centres	4	Crowns .. . . . .	.. .. .. .. ..
				Inlays .. . . . .	.. .. .. .. ..

Health Visiting

The establishment of health visitors on December 31st, 1962, was as follows:—

	<i>Approved establishment</i>	<i>Employed (approx. whole time equivalent)</i>
Administrative staff	3	3
Tutors	2	1
Welfare officer	1	1
Group advisers	5	3
Centre superintendents	10	9
Health visitors (full-time)	96	91
Health visitors (part-time)	—	1
Monsall clinic sister	1	1
 Totals..	 118	 110
 Clinic nurses	 12	 11
Clinic nurses (temporary)	—	3
Student health visitors	30	16

This was a most eventful year, being the centenary of the commencement of health visiting in this country. Since the first attempt at organized health visiting originated in Manchester and Salford a special effort was made to make the year a memorable one. A public exhibition was organized, chiefly by a committee of health visitors under the chairmanship of a group adviser, and was open to the public for a period of three weeks in the exhibition hall of the Central Library. While emphasising the work of health visitors, the work of other departmental services was included in the exhibition and added greatly to the general interest.

The opening ceremony was performed by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Lionel W. Biggs, J.P., and subsequently more than 4,000 visitors attended.

The routine work of health visiting continued in spite of the extra tasks arising because of the centenary year exhibition. Priority was given to infants and young children although the visiting and care of aged and infirm persons was an increasingly heavy commitment.

The investigation of applications for chiropody treatment from elderly and handicapped persons continued to be time consuming as was the follow-up of cases of tuberculosis.

A further two group advisers were appointed, one to the Didsbury, Withington and Wilbraham area, and the other to the Moss Side, Chorlton-on-Medlock and Hulme area of the City. These appointments promise continued improvement in the quality of health visiting especially in the field of health education.

Prevention of accidents in the home

Health visitors endeavoured to prevent home accidents by informal instruction in the homes and by formal teaching at maternity and child welfare centres. Visual aids were frequently changed to stimulate and maintain interest. Health visitors routinely demonstrated and remedied any potential risk that was apparent when home visits were made. Particular attention was directed to the two most vulnerable groups—the very young and the very old.

Group talks on accident prevention, illustrated by visual aids, were given to various organizations.

In-service training

Child guidance

Fifteen health visitors attended five lectures given by members of the child guidance staff of the School Health Service. The lecturers considered behaviour problems in children from an early age through adolescence. Information was given on intelligence tests and the work of child guidance clinics. Further meetings were arranged at which cases chosen to illustrate the material considered by the lecturers were discussed.

Screening tests of hearing in babies and young children

Eighteen health visitors attended a two-day course of instruction and practical work provided by the Department of Audiology of the University of Manchester. All candidates subsequently passed the examination.

Annual refresher course

Because 1962 was the centenary year of health visiting the annual refresher course was run on somewhat different lines than formerly. The initial lecture, given by Miss Rosemary Hale, principal health visitor tutor of Battersea College of Technology, dealt with health visiting past, present and future. This was followed by lectures and group study conducted by the Central Council for Health Education. The 200 delegates thoroughly enjoyed this departure from the usual routine and entered enthusiastically into the specific activities allocated to the various groups. Three groups prepared visual aids. Three gave illustrated talks to an imaginary mothers' club, a youth club and a group of expectant mothers. Television and radio scripts formed the subject for a further two groups. All provided excellent experience for the health visitors.

Refresher course in health education

Following upon the success of the annual refresher course the Central Council for Health Education agreed to provide a week's course on health education along similar lines. Consequently 80 health visitors attended from northern counties and county boroughs, including 20 from Manchester. The course was most successful.

Post graduate courses

Health visitors have attended courses as follows:—

Organisation	Place	Title	Duration of course	Staff attending
Royal College of Nursing	Ashbourne Hall, Manchester	The family and mental health	8 days	4 health visitors
Royal College of Nursing	London	Needs and resources in health education	2 weeks	4 health visitors
Royal College of Nursing	London	Refresher course for nurse administrators	1 week	1 admin. staff
Royal College of Nursing	Birmingham	Trends in mental health ..	1 week	1 admin. staff
Royal College of Nursing	London	Case work principles .. .	9 days	2 health visitors
Central Council for Health Education	Bangor, North Wales	Summer school in health education	1 week	1 group adviser
Springfield Hospital	Manchester	Post-graduate refresher course in mental health	6 half days	12 health visitors

The Health Committee places importance on the attendance of the staff at refresher courses as one means of maintaining high professional standards.

Prevention of break-up of families

There were 10 meetings of the co-ordinating committee which concerned itself with 41 families known to health visitors. Six families were new cases and 35 were carried forward from previous years.

Various members of both statutory and voluntary organizations attended the meetings, all interested in consolidating their knowledge and experience and giving the maximum amount of help to the families under review.

Among the many factors contributing to the disruption of families are included diminished responsibility on the part of the parents, low intelligence of one or both parents resulting in household mismanagement, inadequate mothering, debt, actual neglect of children, marital disharmony, desertion of either parent and sometimes eviction from the home. These are the common attributes of the problem family. A great measure of tact and understanding is required in dealing with such families and the work is both arduous and time consuming.

Towards the end of the year the co-ordinating committee chairman, the Children's Officer, called a meeting to discuss the possibility of delegating the work of the committee to area committees functioning in different parts of the City. This proposal was generally welcomed and it is hoped to introduce the decentralized scheme in 1963.

Screening tests of hearing in babies and young children

Seven maternity and child welfare centres are specially equipped for screening tests and a weekly session was held at each, under the supervision of a senior health visitor who had received appropriate training. All members of the health visiting staff attend on a rota for a four week period at one of these centres, thus ensuring that their skill is kept up-to-date. Student health visitors on completing their training attend a short course in screening techniques conducted by a member of the Department of Audiology, Manchester University.

The Chorlton-on-Medlock child welfare centre was used again by Professor Ewing for training medical officers in screening techniques.

The training and examination of health visitors in this work was carried out as before at the Northenden child welfare centre.

Summary of screening tests undertaken

Centre	Sessions	Children tested	Children passed	Referred to special unit	Awaiting repeat test or defaulted
Ardwick	55	534	527	7	—
Collyhurst	46	379	369	6	4
Chorlton-on-Medlock	40	302	292	10	—
Darbishire House	46	329	314	7	8
Didsbury	47	386	372	4	10
Moss Side	42	242	222	11	9
Woodhouse Park	45	297	265	20	12
Totals	321	2,469	2,361	65	43

Subsequent to referral to the Department of Audiology some children were transferred for investigation and treatment by ear, nose and throat consultants, while an occasional child was referred for psychological examination or found to be in need of speech therapy. The majority, however, suffered either partial loss of hearing or were severely deaf. Hearing aids were provided when appropriate and parents instructed in the most practical means of assisting their children.

Liaison with hospitals

The liaison arrangements with hospitals include, in some cases, co-operation with regard to the follow-up of patients discharged from hospital. Referral may be made by the almoner or a consultant, by telephone, letter or, where there is a liaison health visitor, through her. A considerable proportion of elderly patients are referred by almoners and in these cases the health visitor telephones the almoner after her first visit. One children's hospital outside the City submits copies of reports sent to general practitioners about Manchester patients and this arrangement facilitates follow-up visits in urgent cases.

Liaison with the following hospitals continued on the lines indicated:—

St. Mary's Hospital—department of child health

Due to the shortage of staff the liaison arrangements were temporarily suspended in September, but it is hoped to revert to normal in 1963. There were 455 follow-up visits paid to infants and 56 visits to expectant mothers. Included in the visits to children were some to B.C.G. defaulters

Five clinic sessions weekly were attended, the main volume of work involving the study and resolution of feeding problems and the discussion of family difficulties.

As previously the health visitor was accompanied on the district by medical students.

Booth Hall Hospital for babies and children

The liaison health visitor attended the hospital three mornings per week and was present at ward rounds with the consultant paediatrician. Her work is co-ordinated with that of the almoner, the area health visitor and any other organization whose interest and help may benefit the child concerned.

There is a steady and reciprocal flow of information between the hospital and the district, the liaison health visitor being provided with the diagnosis of the babies' illnesses and their progress. The area health visitor provide the liaison health visitor with reports on social conditions where required, for the information of the consultants.

Special visits are paid to the homes of severely burned children to discover the cause of the accidents and to give advice on the appropriate measures essential to prevent a recurrence.

Student health visitors have been encouraged to take an interest in liaison work by submitting independent reports on social conditions where visiting cases with area health visitors. An hourly study period was devoted to the criticism and discussion of these reports.

Duchess of York Hospital for babies

The work of the liaison health visitor here includes a ward round each Monday morning, when any cases needing social investigation are noted. Area health visitors' reports are subsequently available to the consultant, the ward sister or almoner as appropriate.

Manchester Royal Infirmary—diabetic clinic

The health visitor responsible for this work concluded the usual period of two years. She found the work interesting, enjoyable and rewarding.

New patients were seen at clinic sessions and arrangements made for follow-up visiting where necessary. The 84 home visits were much appreciated by all patients, old and new.

Chest Clinics—tuberculosis cases

The health visitors attended three mornings per week at the two chest clinics in the City (Oxford Road and Baguley Hospital). Liaison steadily improved with increasing co-operation between consultants and health visitors. Checking the attendance of contacts at clinics and reporting on the social background of patients remained the principal features of the work.

Crumpsall Hospital—maternity unit

Liaison here continued to improve. The health visitor called twice weekly at the unit and was given access to the reports in the lying-in wards. After the 5th day a social visit was made to mothers prior to the routine first visit of the district health visitor and this was much appreciated, especially by mothers of first babies. The premature baby unit was visited also since the sister-in-charge required reports on mothers and babies who failed to keep appointments at out-patients' clinics.

Withington Hospital—maternity unit

This liaison continued to be most successful, the health visitor always having access to the lying-in wards. All mothers were seen prior to discharge from hospital and informed of the subsequent visit of the district health visitor.

Informal group discussions were held with the mothers on social and nursing questions of interest and especially breast feeding.

Ward sisters were very co-operative bringing to the notice of the health visitor any mother who seemed to be unusually apprehensive about caring for her baby.

St. Luke's Clinic—venereal disease

Here the health visitor was seconded full-time. Her duties, which are confidential and difficult, consisted of social work and contact tracing of cases of venereal disease attending the clinic.

Hospital student nurses

Lectures were given to groups of junior and senior nurses in five hospitals, usually by administrative staff and senior health visitors although group advisers are gradually taking over an increasing share of this work. Student nurses from three hospitals were also taken on the district by health visitors to gain practical experience.

Training of nursery nurses

Lectures by health visitors to student nursery nurses were continued and the Principal of the training college expressed her appreciation of the help given.

Liaison with voluntary organizations

Good relations were maintained between health visitors and voluntary organizations. Many demands were made on these voluntary bodies and a constant stream of material aid was directed to needy people, families with young children and elderly people benefiting most in this respect. The value of voluntary effort and enterprise is most obvious to the health visitors, e.g. a member of the W.V.S. regularly transported a mother and her baby to the limb-fitting centre.

Liaison with general practitioners

In two instances arrangements have been made for health visitors to work with particular general medical practitioners. One health visitor attends a fortnightly well-baby clinic at a doctor's surgery, while another visits a family doctor every month to discuss the medical and social problems of the patients in the area. No formal arrangements have been made for other health visitors to work with general practitioners as yet but are likely to be made in 1963.

Welfare of women and children in canal boats

Regular visits were paid to the docks by the area health visitor. On one occasion only was a family seen. The mother was friendly but none of her children had been immunized and advice was given on the value and simplicity of modern procedures.

Co-operation with the School Health Service

The School Health Service is sent the infant record of every child reaching school age and known, on the final visit of the health visitor, to be suffering from a medical defect, or to have an unsatisfactory family history or unsatisfactory home conditions.

A total of 1,059 such records were forwarded, classified as follows:—

Child unfit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	717
Unsatisfactory history in family or home conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
History of tuberculosis in child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
History of tuberculosis in family	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280
History of rheumatism in child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
History of rheumatism in family	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
												1,059

Children with physical or mental defects

		1962	1961
Total number of defective children 0-5 years on the register at 31st December, 1962	1,004
Born during year	177
Died during year	77
Recovered during year	35
Removed from City during year	85
			1,019
			179
			92
			47
			62

In accordance with section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, there were 214 children between the ages of 2 and 5 years referred to the School Health Service.

Notification of births, 1962

The total number of notifications, adjusted by transfer, was 13,881 comprising 13,580 live births and 301 stillbirths.

Total registered births numbered 13,873 (13,571 live births and 302 stillbirths).

Care of aged and infirm persons

There were 918 new patients referred to the department and 11,015 visits made by the health visitors compared with 914 and 9,934 respectively in 1961.

The following statistics include comparable data from 1961.

	1962	1961
Voluntary admissions to hospital..	374	403
Admitted to nursing homes	22	17
Transferred to		
Mental Health Service	—	6
Welfare Services Department	51	70
Other services	13	1
Died at home	199	225
Removed to care of relatives	11	15
Compulsory removal under the National Assistance Acts	4	12
No further action necessary	37	56
No trace	13	15
Recovered, nursed at home	—	3
Removed outside Manchester area	31	27
Carried forward	1757	1594
Total cases dealt with	2512	2444
Total visits	11015	9934

New cases were referred to health visitors from a variety of sources including hospitals, general practitioners, other Health Department staff, Welfare Services Department, neighbours and relatives and voluntary organisations.

Departmental field workers continue to find many old people in need of care and attention. Whenever such a patient is found to be ill the health visitor informs the family doctor who can seek domiciliary aid from a consultant if necessary. Even if hospitalization or removal to local authority residential accommodation becomes inevitable Health Department staff must help to maintain the old person at home in safety and comfort until appropriate alternative accommodation is made available. This is frequently not easy especially when there are neither relatives, neighbours nor members of voluntary organizations to assist. Frequently the patient resents and rejects all offers of help. In such cases a health visitor can enlist both statutory and voluntary help.

In an effort to minimize the necessity for the statutory compulsory removal of old persons from their homes a departmental medical officer is now directly responsible for supervising the domiciliary care of difficult cases. By this means, and much eloquent persuasion on the part of health visitors, the number of compulsory removals was reduced from 12 in 1961 to 4 in 1962—a notable feat. Medical officers made 62 domiciliary visits at the request of health visitors to assess medical and social circumstances.

Voluntary organisations continue to provide valuable support to the local authority services, and health visitors have come to depend very much on their help.

The following case history is an example of the type of situation liable to occur at any time when dealing with this category of patient.

An 80 year old partially sighted lady lived alone with a dog and several cats while her only relative visited occasionally. She was reasonably active and mobile but poor home management and indifferent health, in association with the presence of animals that were not house trained, gradually resulted in the home becoming filthy. The home help was unable to cope with the situation and the meals-on-wheels service was discontinued since the food was obviously being given to the animals. Welfare Services residential accommodation was repeatedly refused. More than once the health visitor arranged the provision of new bedding and other amenities but inevitably the articles either disappeared or quickly became grossly soiled. Fortunately the patient accepted a periodic visit to the Monsall clinic for a bath.

When a medical officer visited the home, at the request of the health visitor, the animal population had multiplied to 8 dogs and 12 cats. Residential accommodation was again refused, but the patient did agree to go to live with her relative although the latter would not accept the animals as well. A public health inspector was asked to visit but was also unsuccessful in improving the home environment. He did, however, eventually manage to persuade the patient to go to live with her relative, minus animals.

Within a short time the health visitor began to receive appeals from the relative who found it difficult to cope with the old lady's dirty habits and nocturnal perambulations. Eventually the patient was persuaded to accept Part III accommodation and she has settled down remarkably well in her new environment.

Persuasion and tact are the key-notes of this type of work and great patience has to be exercised to minimise the numerous fears and suspicions that old people easily develop. If this can be done many patients accept the circumstances reasonably happily. Unfortunately too many cases are brought to the attention of the department at a stage which strictly limits the amount of rehabilitation possible.

Particulars of persons dealt with under section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and (Amendment) Act, 1951.

Action taken	New cases 1962	Cases brought forward from previous years	Totals
Settled in accommodation: re-newal of court order not required	3	3	6
Died	1	3	4
Totals	4	6	10

Training course for health visitors

June, 1962 saw the completion of the first academic year since the transfer of the course to the Domestic and Trades College in September, 1961. Ministry of Health officials made a four-day visit in February, 1962, and commented favourably on the content and organization of the course. The official report while appreciating the improved accommodation expressed the opinion that the venue should preferably be an establishment where students could benefit from contact with others having similar interests. The Chief Education Officer has been asked to consider this suggestion.

Of the 43 students trained in 1961-1962, 39 passed the examination at the first attempt and the remaining four qualified subsequently.

Forty students enrolled for the course which began in 1962, sixteen being sponsored by Manchester Corporation. There is no lack of applicants for places but many candidates prove to be unsuitable for training.

The basic training plan remains the same as that of previous years but additional lectures on mental health, mental subnormality, principles of casework and the art of interviewing were introduced in 1962 in order to bring the course into line with the suggested new syllabus for health visitor training. Further additional lectures are being introduced in the current training course. In view of these additions to the syllabus the possibility and necessity of extending the period of training is under review both locally and nationally.

The tutorial staff consisted of the principal health visitor tutor assisted by a senior member of the health visiting staff. A health visitor, sponsored by Manchester Corporation for tutor training, began the requisite one year course at the Royal College of Nursing in September, 1962. She is expected to return to the tutorial staff on completion of her training in July, 1963.

Monsall Cleansing Clinic

Verminous conditions and scabies

The following table sets out details of persons treated for verminous conditions and scabies at Monsall clinic :—

Year	Male adults		Female adults		School children		Children under 5		Total persons	
	Vermin	Scabies	Vermin	Scabies	Vermin	Scabies	Vermin	Scabies	Vermin	Scabies
1960	402	68	91	101	457	92	24	60	974	321
1961	466	118	75	124	472	129	30	87	1,043	458
1962	465	70	81	108	567	138	37	86	1,150	402

The principal sources of referrals of scabies were once again the School Health Service (195 cases) and general practitioners (360 cases).

Summary of treatments of aged and infirm persons

There were 74 verminous persons amongst the total of 114 who were bathed and cleansed. Cases were referred by health visitors (33 cases), Salvation Army (26 cases), Welfare Services Department (19 cases) and hospitals (18 cases).

Great care is taken to ensure that persons referred for cleansing are treated according to their physical condition, frail patients being blanket bathed.

Everyone is offered a cup of tea and many old persons are extremely grateful for the attention they receive.

Visitors

Seventy-two visitors, including student health visitors, student district nurses and student public health officers and their tutors, attended the clinic and the dry sterilization unit and showed keen interest in the varied work carried out there.

Day Nurseries

The day nursery service has had a somewhat disappointing year. The building programme approved by the City Council in 1961—the construction of three day nurseries per year to a total of 14—has not progressed as planned due to unavoidable delays and difficulties in obtaining suitable sites. However, it is hoped that building will start early in 1963. One of the old prefabricated nurseries, accommodating 50 children, was closed and attendance at the remaining 25 nurseries was as follows :—

0-2 years	2-5 years	Total attendances 252 days	Average daily attendance
80,752 (81,955)	185,858 (193,619)	266,610 (275,574)	1,058 (1,111)

(1961 figures in parenthesis)

Immediate admission is arranged, wherever possible, for all priority cases, and the policy of granting free places for varying periods has benefited many families suddenly faced with financial or other emergencies. Early admission of children is most valuable in these cases, reducing the mental and physical strain on the mother and making it possible for her either to rest or perhaps to go out to work, in order to gain fresh interests and a new purpose in life.

Many handicapped children have been admitted, including a partially sighted boy of four years who had been discharged from a Sunshine Home. His home conditions were of a poor standard and it was thought that day nursery life could help him. He proved to be a happy child who has derived much benefit from the freedom to play provided by the nursery. Another case was a boy aged 2½ years, with a blind father and a partially sighted mother, who had been confined to a playpen and was in need of the opportunity to explore. He found day nursery life an exciting and satisfying adventure.

A further interesting case was the two year old girl admitted to a nursery suffering from arthritis of both knees. Standing and walking were almost impossible but with help and encouragement, together with massage and exercises given under hospital direction by a member of the nursery staff, the child became a little more mobile. She has attended regularly and, although her knees remain painful and swollen, she often joins in with the other children's play activities and is learning independence.

The Health Committee has given considerable attention to the special needs of handicapped and other priority children and, in order to provide a high standard of care, the staff establishment has been increased by 17 trained nursery nurses to replace eventually the untrained nursery assistants. The nursery training centre, day nurseries and nursery schools and classes have co-operated in the training of 45 students ; 44 candidates obtained the National Certificate and it is hoped to recruit the full complement of nursery nurses in 1963.

The Right Hon. Enoch Powell, Minister of Health, visited the Daisy Bank Road nursery on the occasion of his tour of Manchester in September. As in past years the nurseries have been visited by medical, nursing and social science students and by school leavers and girl guides, and many members of the staff have attended training and refresher courses.

A contribution was made by the day nurseries to the health visitor's Centenary Exhibition held in March. The nursery theme "Learning through Play" was demonstrated by a colourful display of photographs, improvised toys and play material made by the nursery staff and by a selection of children's paintings and handwork.

Several nurseries have been redecorated and, with the kind co-operation of the Direct Works Department, matrons have been able to choose their own colour schemes. Although some of the results may appear rather startling the old buildings have been improved in appearance and certainly made more bright and cheerful. Fourteen nurseries now have electric washing machines and several of the old gas cookers have been replaced by new models.

The health of the children has been supervised by visiting medical officers and the incidence of infectious disease has compared favourably with past years, though towards the end of the year an epidemic of measles became apparent. The incidence of illness was as follows (1961 cases in parenthesis) :—

Measles 390 (399); German measles 160 (202); chickenpox 188 (105); mumps 24 (56); sonne dysentery 98 (42); scarlet fever 5 (15); whooping cough 3 (3).

There were 45 burglaries and break-ins throughout the year. Such vandalism has disturbed nursery staff faced with scenes of indescribable chaos when opening their nurseries in the mornings. However, the staff morale has been high and a happy atmosphere, so essential in day nursery work, has been maintained.

Tuberculosis Service

Care and after-care

Facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis continue to be provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board at the chest clinics at 352, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13, and at Baguley Hospital, whilst under section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the local authority provided care and after-care services as follows in 1962:—

The visiting and supervision of tuberculous patients and their families by health visitors. (Over 8,000 visits made).

The loan of beds and bedding, free of charge, to assist treatment and to secure the isolation of the patient. (54 loans made).

B.C.G. vaccination of suitable contacts of tuberculous patients. (900 vaccinations performed).

The provision of food grants to patients and their families whose income is below a set scale. (68 grants made).

The loan of nursing requisites, free of charge, to patients receiving domiciliary care.

The free distribution of sputum boxes (16,970 issued).

The disinfection of premises, bedding and clothing. (47 premises and 9 items of bedding disinfected).

The colonization of patients in village settlements.

Assistance in re-housing (230 cases reviewed and 86 recommended for re-housing).

Financial advice in regard to entitlement to National Assistance and co-operation with the Ministry of Labour in regard to the placing of selected patients in suitable employment.

On the 31st December, 1962, 4,737 persons were on the tuberculosis notification register and 205 Manchester patients were receiving treatment in sanatoria and hospitals; there were no patients awaiting admission to hospital.

Tuberculosis health visiting

Health visitors made 8,134 visits of which 1,733 were ineffective.

National Assistance Board and grants in aid

There has been the closest liaison with officers of the National Assistance Board, who have at all times been co-operative and understanding in assessing the extent of the need of patients and families requiring both immediate and long term financial help.

Food grants

Extra food and milk grants are provided free to tuberculous patients whose income falls below an approved scale. Family income margins are revised periodically by the Health Committee. The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1962, became operative on the 24th September, 1962, as a result of which the weekly income maxima of the Health Committee scale were increased. By the end of the year the scale was as follows:—

One adult	.. .. .. ..	£4 2s. 3d. (£3 18s. 3d.)
Two parents or adults	.. ..	£6 6s. 0d. (£6 0s. 6d.)
Allowance for each child	..	£1 3s. 9d. (£1 2s. 3d.)

(1961 allowances in parenthesis)

Allowance is made for rent where this exceeds 15s. per week.

Housing

The housing survey section received 230 applications for re-housing, because of tuberculosis. In each case a report on the medical aspects, with particular reference to infectivity, was obtained from the consultant chest physician. Subsequently the Medical Officer of Health recommended medical priority in appropriate cases.

Colonization

The Health Committee assumes financial responsibility for the maintenance of patients accepted by village settlements after a period of observation. At 31 December, 1962, there were three patients in the Barrowmoor Hall Tuberculosis Colony, and one in the Papworth Village Settlement, Cambridgeshire.

Children

Child contacts are kept under close supervision and every effort is made to ensure their attendance at the chest clinic for examination and B.C.G. vaccination if required. Liaison with other interested departments is maintained and information freely exchanged. The Children's Department, when appropriate, arranges for the care of children when a parent is in hospital, and will also take into temporary care those children who need to be segregated from open tuberculosis during B.C.G. vaccination.

Home helps

Any home help working in a tuberculous household must be a volunteer and must have a chest X-ray performed periodically. This service is often a source of comfort to patients temporarily unable to care adequately for their families.

B.C.G. vaccination

In 96 sessions 2,467 Heaf tests were administered and 900 B.C.G. vaccinations carried out. In addition to tuberculosis contacts, Mantoux negative student nurses and hospital staff were also vaccinated.

Mass radiography health survey

The following report has been supplied by Dr. R. Walshaw, the Medical Director of the No. 2 Mass Radiography Unit; it refers to the Manchester zone 1 survey, together with other relevant information.

Zone 1 consisted of the municipal wards of New Cross, St. Peter's, All Saints, St. George's, Moss Side East and Moss Side West. The survey was made between the 9th January, 1961, and the 14th June, 1962. Examinations were carried out at the following sites :—

T.A. Drill Hall, Ardwick Green.
Wood Street Mission, Bridge Street, Deansgate.
Mayfield House, Every Street, Ancoats.
Zion Church, Stretford Road, Hulme.
T.A. Drill Hall, Stretford Road, Hulme.

and also on the premises of the larger business concerns in the zone. For ten weeks during this period the unit was occupied with its annual visit to Salford, and by special request of works' medical officers two of the larger industrial concerns in Manchester, not in zone 1, were visited. A short time was also devoted to routine surveys at H.M. Prison.

Among the groups examined were industrial and office workers, school leavers, cases referred by private practitioners, employees of local authorities whose work brings them into close contact with children, together with individual members of the general public. In addition, crews of merchant vessels in which cases of tuberculosis had been found also attended the radiography unit.

An analysis of the significant and interesting abnormalities discovered during the course of the zone 1 survey follows :—

Total number of examinations—45,628
Of these, resident in zone 1 were 6,290

Respiratory tuberculosis requiring treatment

All examinations	..	..	..	72—1.58 per thousand
Residents in zone 1	..	..	..	22—3.50 per thousand

Respiratory tuberculosis requiring periodic supervision at chest clinics

All examinations	..	..	..	190—4.16 per thousand
Residents in zone 1	..	..	..	41—6.52 per thousand

Bronchiectasis

All examinations	..	..	..	26—0.57 per thousand
Residents in zone 1	..	..	..	5—0.8 per thousand

Carcinoma bronchus

All examinations	..	..	..	20—0.44 per thousand
Residents in zone 1	..	..	..	3—0.48 per thousand

Rates per thousand in respect of the 273,080 examinations carried out by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board's six radiography units in 1960 were:

Respiratory tuberculosis requiring treatment ..	1.3
Respiratory tuberculosis requiring periodic supervision at chest clinics	2.0
Carcinoma bronchus	0.4

Among other abnormalities discovered were:

Sarcoidosis (5), lymphadenoma (2), pleural effusion (2), diaphragmatic hernia (3), neurolemoma (1) and dermoid cyst (1).

Notification

The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified increased to 392 from 382 in 1961. There were 271 male cases (266 in 1961) and 121 female cases (116 in 1961). In addition, the Medical Officer of Health was informed of 22 male and seven female cases of respiratory tuberculosis from local registrars' death returns, and one male case by posthumous notification.

The number of new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis decreased from 39 in 1961 to 36 in 1962; there were 22 male cases and 14 female cases, and during the year the Medical Officer of Health was informed of 5 cases (1 female) of non-respiratory tuberculosis from local registrars' death returns, and one female case from the death return of the Registrar General.

Mortality

The deaths from respiratory tuberculosis numbered 70 an increase of 19 on 1961. There were 49 male and 21 female deaths. Five males and three females died from non-respiratory tuberculosis, this being 3 more than in 1961.

Tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary)

Incidence and deaths in age groups for certain years 1946—1962

Year	0—		1—		5—		15—		45—		65—		Total	
	Pul.	Non-pul.	Pul.	Non-pul.	Pul.	Non-pul.	Pul.	Non-pul.	Pul.	Non-pul.	Pul.	Non-pul.	Cases	Deaths
1946	5	3	9	12	29	14	44	10	517	232	71	22	195	171
1951	11	2	2	38	13	7	48	6	449	134	56	15	146	134
1956	9	1	—	24	—	4	39	—	339	18	39	20	22	48
1959	2	—	—	17	—	2	33	—	264	22	5	2	123	30
1960	—	—	—	—	6	—	198	13	23	—	117	42	2	1
1961	—	—	—	—	18	—	178	2	27	2	139	31	4	3
1962	1	—	—	—	27	—	3	—	308	11	22	4	106	35
					5	—	15	—	16	—	16	—	31	4

Summary of notifications of tuberculosis during the period 1st January to 31st December 1962

	Number of primary notifications of tuberculosis (new cases) by age													Totals (all ages)
	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
Respiratory, males ..	1	5	5	6	10	16	24	42	50	42	42	19	9	271
Respiratory, females ..	—	1	5	7	7	16	15	23	22	13	9	1	2	121
Non-respiratory, males ..	—	—	4	1	1	—	2	5	6	2	1	—	—	22
Non-respiratory, females ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	2	2	1	—	2	14

The statistics for the year are shown in the following tables:—

Primary notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis
Comparative figures certain years 1946—1962
(Rates per thousand of the population)

Year	Primary notifications				Death rates, tuberculosis Manchester				Non-respiratory				Death rate, respiratory tuberculosis, except Malaria, diseases except tuberculosis (M/cr.)		
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory		M.		F.		Per- sons Rate		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1946	1.56	0.89	1.20	0.28	0.22	0.25	13.52	2.09	0.92	0.48	0.69	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.468
1951	1.23	0.82	1.02	0.13	0.17	0.15	13.82	2.50	0.61	0.32	0.45	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.275
1956	1.09	0.66	0.86	0.06	0.10	0.08	12.35	1.77	0.21	0.09	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.121
1959	0.92	0.52	0.71	0.04	0.07	0.06	12.49	2.03	0.19	0.05	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.077
1960	0.79	0.41	0.59	0.04	0.07	0.05	12.42	1.72	0.22	0.04	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.068
1961	0.84	0.34	0.58	0.05	0.07	0.06	13.49	2.25	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.065
1962	0.85	0.35	0.59	0.07	0.04	0.05	13.30	2.41	0.15	0.06	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.059

Sources of notification of tuberculosis

Source	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Totals
Private practitioners	29	4	33
Chest clinics	280	6	286
General hospitals	46	25	71
Sanatoria	36	1	37
H.M. Forces	1	—	1
Totals	392	36	428

Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy

As neither of these handicaps is notifiable it is not possible to say with certainty how many children, resident in the City, are afflicted. The distribution of those who have come to the notice of the Nursing Services Division and School Health Service is as follows :—

Epilepsy

Children in Soss Moss Residential School	27
Children in schools not administered by the Education Committee	3
Children under supervision and attending ordinary schools	800

Cerebral palsy

Children in Margaret Barclay Residential School	20
Children in Lancastrian Day School	106
Children under treatment at orthopaedic clinics	43

Home Nursing Service

General nursing

It is not possible to evaluate the work of this service solely from statistics unless one has some conception of what is involved in a particular "nursing visit". The age of the patient, home circumstances and help available have to be considered as well as the illness and extent of treatment required. More time is being spent on rehabilitation and social care than ever before. The two cases described below are typical examples of the work done:—

The patient, Mr. "O", aged 74, was first visited by the nurse during July, 1961, for general nursing care at the request of the family doctor and was noted to be in good general condition and eating well. He had a history of a prostatectomy in 1956 and had since been totally bedridden in the living-room. His wife, aged 73 years, prepared meals but was not able to cope with housework owing to a badly ulcerated leg. She attended a hospital out-patient clinic and had been provided with a single bed for her own use in the front downstairs room. Because Mr. "O" was sometimes incontinent of urine a rubber urinal was obtained for him while a laundry service was arranged and incontinence pads provided for night time use.

To enable Mrs. "O" to rest as much as possible, a home help was provided. With the consent of the family doctor Mr. "O" was dressed each day by the nurse and a urine bag fitted. He was first encouraged to walk round the room but eventually managed short walks to the corner of the street with the nurse and was eventually able to dress and fit the urinal bag himself and to attend to his own toilet.

Mrs. "O" had Viscopaste bandage applied fortnightly by the nurse and the leg ulcer started slowly to heal. Special shoes will need to be provided free every six months.

Mr. and Mrs. "O" were visited regularly by members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society from the local church and in June, 1962, Mr. "O" spent two weeks at the Philip Godlee Home at Didsbury. Without the nurse's visit each day, Mr. "O" refuses to get up, but is completely mobile with encouragement and thus, although at first completely bedridden he has been well rehabilitated.

Another patient, aged 84, living in a dirty, verminous house, was referred to the home nursing service by her family doctor in May, 1962. She had a history of a fractured femur 12 years previously followed by some mental deterioration following the death of her son in a road accident. Subsequently she became bedfast, refusing help from all sources.

The house was verminous and the patient dirty. There was an obvious tumour in the right breast with gross oedema of the right arm in addition to anaemia, arthritis and cardiac failure. The following arrangements were made for this patient :—

The home nursing service provided nursing care and the loan of sickroom equipment.

Chiropody treatment was arranged.

The laundry service was needed since there was no bedlinen or night-dresses available.

A National Assistance Board grant was obtained to purchase a new mattress and blankets.

Accumulated rubbish was removed and the sickroom cleansed and fumigated.

The landlord was asked to provide a new sink unit and to arrange for the re-plastering of the walls.

A home help was provided, while neighbours assisted with shopping and meals.

The Minister of a local church, (the patient was formerly the organist) was informed of her condition.

By these means a more satisfactory situation was created and continued until the patient's elderly husband became seriously ill and was admitted to hospital. The frequency of the nurse's visits were therefore increased and a night-sitter provided. Gradually the patient's condition deteriorated and she died the day after her husband's death in hospital.

Statistics

		1962	1961
Patients on books 1st January	... .. ..	2,703	2,674
New cases attended	... .. .. ..	<u>10,311</u>	<u>9,508</u>
Total cases nursed	... .. .. .. ..	13,014	12,182
Total nursing visits	... .. .. .. ..	<u>292,688</u>	<u>301,087</u>

Classification of patients and nursing visits

Condition—	Patients	Visits	1962	1961
			Patients	Visits
Medical	10,724	238,587	10,113	248,000
Surgical	1,648	39,268	1,421	37,913
Infectious disease	332	3,703	344	3,522
Tuberculosis	168	9,497	201	10,804
Maternal complications	142	1,633	103	848
Totals	<u>13,014</u>	<u>292,688</u>	<u>12,182</u>	<u>301,087</u>

Classification of new cases

<i>Diagnosis</i>		1962	1961
Infectious and notifiable disease—			
Primary pneumonia		91	126
Broncho-pneumonia		136	146
Tuberculosis		109	140
Other notifiable disease		104	72
Diabetes		119	132
Anaemia		605	658
Bronchitis and other respiratory disease		887	999
Heart disease		1,336	1,358
Cancer		631	637
Disease of the nervous system		225	170
Complications of pregnancy and following childbirth		383	101
Other medical cases		3,853	3,341
Post-operative		531	531
Varicose ulcers		134	144
Other surgical cases		678	489
Aged and infirm		489	464
Totals		<u>10,311</u>	<u>9,508</u>
<i>Age groups</i>		1962	1961
0—4 years		409	298
5—14 ",		282	227
15—64 ",		5,165	4,328
65—74 ",		1,970	2,123
75 and over		2,485	2,532
Totals		<u>10,311</u>	<u>9,508</u>

Staff

There were 108 nursing staff employed at 31st December, of whom 84 were whole-time and 24 part-time making an equivalent whole-time strength of 96 nurses classified as follows :—

		1962	1961
Queen's senior superintendent		1	1
Queen's superintendents		4	4
Queen's assistant superintendents		2	2
Queen's district nurse tutor		1	1
Queen's sisters		57	52
Queen's male nurses		9	9
Student district nurses		—	8
State registered nurses		25	21
State enrolled nurses		9	7
Totals		<u>108</u>	<u>105</u>

Eight bath attendants were also employed at the end of the year.

On the 3rd December the Harpurhey nurses home was closed for extensive structural alterations and although combined board and accommodation will no longer be available eight furnished flats will be rentable. In the meantime eight resident staff from the Harpurhey home are living at Monsall Hospital and all are most grateful to the Matron for the very gracious hospitality she and her staff have extended to them.

Recruitment has improved but this has been counterbalanced by the numbers leaving the service and although the equivalent of 32 whole-time nurses were appointed there were also 29 resignations. This constant turnover of staff makes day-to-day administration difficult, while patients have to get used to frequent changes of visiting nurses. The majority of part-time nurses are unwilling to undertake evening or week-end duties and this adds to the problems of the full-time staff.

Senior nurses

To make the best use of the available staff, sub-centres staffed by 6-8 nurses and a senior nurse have been established in some areas. This has reduced daily travelling between report centres and out-lying districts and has proved very popular with the staff concerned. It is hoped to extend this scheme to other areas as premises and staff become available.

Bath attendants

Eight appointments were made and this new service has been greatly appreciated by both nursing staff and patients. The attendants have proved especially helpful in the care of the aged and infirm requiring no skilled nursing. Attendants work under the direct supervision of the superintendents and patients are regularly and frequently visited by supervisory nursing staff.

Training

In order to provide the range of experience required by student district nurses, and with the approval of the Queen's Institute, the practical training—formerly undertaken only in the Harpurhey area—was extended to the Bradford House area.

Three courses were held and a total of 21 nurses attended. 15 Manchester students and 6 sponsored by other local authorities. All students were successful in gaining the National Certificate in District Nursing and the Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing qualifying them for admission to the Queen's Roll.

The block lecture courses organized by the Corporation were attended by 22 students from the following local authorities—Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Salford and Stockport.

A pilot scheme "Course of instruction for state enrolled nurses employed on the district" was undertaken during the year. All six state enrolled nurses attained the required standard in the written test and practical assessment, made by officers of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, and received certificates.

Arrangements were made for 107 student nurses from various hospitals to undertake domiciliary visits with the district nurses.

Thanks are due to the district nursing sisters and male district nurses who so willingly accept all the extra work involved in the practical training; without their enthusiastic co-operation no training would be possible.

In-Service training

Four lectures were given by consultants to enable staff to keep abreast with new developments and methods of treatment and to encourage a better understanding of hospital and domiciliary nursing practice. Staff from nine neighbouring local authorities attended and contributed to the general discussions following the lectures.

Refresher courses

Three superintendents, sixteen sisters and male nurses and one state enrolled nurse attended refresher courses provided by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

The Matron of Crumpsall Hospital arranged for groups of district nursing sisters in North Manchester to spend one week on the wards to study new treatment and methods. This was a most valuable experience and the district nurses are indebted to all concerned for the trouble taken.

Lectures and talks were given by superintendents and sisters to various organizations, groups and to schools. A series of lectures was also given to Strangeways women prisoners, mostly in off-duty time. The tutor lectured to student nurses at the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Crumpsall Hospital and also to home helps and social science students in addition to her ordinary duties.

Loan of sickroom equipment

Items of nursing equipment may be obtained on loan from the district nurses' homes and report centres, or from the British Red Cross Society depots in Manchester, or directly from the Health Department.

Requests for loan need substantiation by a doctor, district nurse, health visitor or midwife. A nominal refundable deposit is charged. No deposit is taken from anyone whose only source of income is an old age pension or who is receiving a national assistance or national insurance supplement. There were 2,068 applications for the loan of equipment.

Laundry service

Increasing demands have been made by persons using the service provided for chronic sick persons nursed at home.

Deliveries of laundered bed linen and night attire, and collections of soiled articles, were made once or twice weekly according to individual needs. Laundering continued to be carried out in a very satisfactory manner at "Newholme" and Springfield Hospital.

A total of 205 patients made use of this service.

The provision of disposable absorbent paper sheets continued, in appropriate cases, as an alternative to linen draw sheets, proving to be most satisfactory for patients with double incontinence. However, laundered linen draw sheets were issued when considered advisable, or when a patient expressed a preference.

A total of 567 persons used this service.

Transport

Eight cars and 24 pedal cycles are provided by the Corporation. In addition, by the 31st December, 43 district nurses were using their own cars and 6 were using motor or auto-cycles. Four nurses availed themselves of the facilities offered through the Corporation's assisted car purchase scheme and became car owners. A total of 8 nurses have now benefited from this scheme since it was first utilised by district nurses in 1961.

Ophthalmic nursing

In addition to the staff referred to in the preceding section there are normally three state registered nurses, holding the ophthalmic certificate, who care for eye cases referred to the department, under the direction of general practitioners and consultants at the Royal Eye Hospital. By the end of the year, however, there was one vacancy. Liaison with the hospital was excellent as the ophthalmic nurses had previously held ward sister posts there. In addition to the normal follow up of children under five years of age who have been discharged from hospital, ophthalmic nurses have also followed up recalcitrant patients attending squint clinics.

The nurses' work is mainly concerned with infants and young children. Of the 1,174 patients nursed during the year only 79 were over the age of five.

Statistics

		1962	1961
Patients on books 1st January	.. . . . .	191	86
New cases attended	.. . . . .	983	1,075
Total cases nursed	.. . . . .	1,174	1,161
Total nursing visits	.. . . . .	6,016	6,230

Cases were referred mainly by health visitors (768 cases) and midwives (115 cases); 197 patients attended the Royal Eye Hospital, 16 as in-patients and 181 as out-patients.

Four gonococcal ophthalmia cases were reported compared with one in 1961. Of the cases treated, 1,023 were discharged cured, 1 died and 150 were still receiving treatment at the end of the year.

Conjunctivitis (576 cases), lachrymal obstruction (274 cases) and hordeolum (21 cases) were the most numerous conditions found in new cases. Children suffering from strabismus are referred by child welfare centres direct to the Eye Hospital.

Visit by the Editor of "Nursing Mirror"

Miss J. Elise Gordon, O.B.E., M.A.(Oxon) paid a special three day visit to the City's district nurses in September and later published an interesting illustrated account of her visit. The articles appeared on four consecutive weeks in the "Nursing Mirror" on the 19th and 26th October and the 2nd and 9th November.

Cancer

The Marie Curie Memorial Foundation Area Welfare Grant Scheme was extended to Manchester and has been of inestimable benefit in providing help "in kind" to many necessitous cancer patients in the district.

Darbshire House Health Centre

Darbshire House is a university health centre established in 1954. The City Council is represented on the board of management and makes an annual grant towards expenses including those arising directly from the local authority services available at the centre. These include maternity and child welfare clinics, home nursing, health visiting and the family welfare service.

Clinics are staffed by four general medical practitioners with consulting rooms at the centre. Home nursing is related to the patients of these doctors, and nurses provide treatment at the centre in addition to home visiting.

Health visitors responsible for this area of the City operate from Darbshire House. A health visitor is available during part of each doctor's surgery hours to assist with and advise on social problems. Consultations between the centre doctors and health visitors are possible each morning, while other doctors in the area now appear to be seeking information and help from the non-medical staff more frequently. One health visitor is a social worker on the staff of the University.

A conversazione was held on December 20th. In addition to Darbshire House doctors a number of local doctors and social workers together with representatives of St. Mary's Hospital, the University and the Family Welfare Service, attended.

Attendances at infant clinics fell, though the number of infants on the register was virtually unchanged. Weekly sessions devoted to screening tests of the hearing of babies and young children were well attended.

A pleasing feature was the growing popularity of the "Tufty" Club where toddlers are taught road safety; both mothers and children appear to enjoy the meetings.

The sewing class continues to be appreciated by mothers, both for the help and instruction received and for the subsequent financial benefit.

At ante-natal clinics mothers are able to meet the midwives and doctors who will eventually attend them in their homes and informal mothercraft classes are held for those to see the midwife. Many general practitioners practising in the vicinity of the centre refer patients to these clinics, mostly for blood tests and to book the midwife for home confinement.

A special health education session is held each week, followed by a relaxation class conducted by a midwife and an informal discussion with the health visitor and midwife. Two of the three evening film shows were well attended, several fathers being present.

The "old folks" outing to Southport was again a great success and much appreciated.

Convalescence

Recuperative holidays were arranged at various convalescent homes following medical recommendations.

Particulars of admissions are shown below :—

"Binswood" British Red Cross Home, Manchester	..	..	93
Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea	..	..	90
Bryn Aber Nursery Home, Abergele, (children) ..	..	..	95
Jewish Blind Society's Home, Southport ..	..	..	9
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby ..	..	..	106
Total			393

Cases were also admitted to the Health Committee's establishments, children to the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway, North Wales and convalescent mothers to Knowle House, Handforth.

Home Help Service

This service is provided under section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The scale of assessment for charges, made for the services of a home help by the National Assistance (Determination of Needs) Regulations, is such that no one in genuine need of help should find the cost prohibitive; when the sole income consists of a retirement pension, if necessary supplemented by national assistance benefit, no charge is made for the service.

Demands on the service continue to be heavy and all requests are carefully scrutinised to ensure that the true need is evaluated and to eliminate abuse.

Home help organizers made 5,755 visits to applicants for help, to homes where home helps were working and to the homes of prospective home helps. Such field work ensures that the need of each case is fully investigated. Re-visiting is required to assess the degree of continuing need and to supervise the actual work of the home helps.

There were fewer cases of home confinement among households assisted, possibly due in part to young families moving out to overspill areas, and the intention of more fathers to remain at home in order to assist their family during the lying-in period.

Some slight diminution in the attendance on households with chronic sickness and old age and infirmity may be accounted for by the more efficient assessment of need in both new and old cases, possibly because of the larger number of field workers engaged in regular case visiting. The increased establishment of home helps did allow more continuous help to be provided where necessary.

The amount of help provided is detailed in the following table :—

Type of case	1962	1961
Maternity, including expectant mothers	356	401
Tuberculosis	10	12
Chronic sickness, including old age and infirmity	1,757	1,864
Acute sickness	1,059	1,182

The average weekly number of cases attended by each home help was four.

The system of allocating a home help to a group of patients living reasonably close to each other continues to operate satisfactorily, especially in times of bad weather when it is unwise for old persons, however active they may be normally, to risk going out in wintry conditions. The daily visit of a help in these circumstances ensures that no hardship is suffered by a temporarily housebound person.

The recruitment of home helps has presented no difficulties and real selectivity has been possible.

Thirty-two full-time and 109 part-time helps were recruited while 26 full-time and 121 part-time helps resigned. The establishment is 101 full-time help working a 42 hour week and 250 part-time helps working a 22 hour week.

Home helps are selected with great care since it is essential for them to be not only good housewives but capable of using initiative in the varied condition that they meet in their daily work. They often adopt the role of a good neighbour or dutiful daughter, perhaps continuing friendships with aged patients even after their admittance to institutions.

Training of home helps

New recruits have benefited from the regular training courses provided at the Manchester Domestic and Trades College, and consisting of lectures and demonstrations on nutrition, invalid cookery, economical budgeting, first-aid home nursing and the care of bedfast patients. The courses are also available as refresher training for existing employees.

Night sitters

The presence of an experienced home help at the bedside of a seriously ill patient provides comfort and a sense of security during the night. The service was provided on forty-eight occasions.

MATERNITY AND CHILD
WELFARE CENTRE



Sources of applications

The close liaison maintained with other sections of the Health Department, with the Welfare Services Department and with family doctors, hospital almoners and voluntary organizations throughout the City is illustrated by the following table which details the sources of application for the service :—

Source of application	Cases of acute sickness, old age and infirmitv		Confinement cases
Personal	600		335
Health visitors and welfare centres	241		289
Hospital almoners	322		3
Medical practitioners	391		17
Welfare Services Department	164		—
Home nursing service	103		—
City Councillors	17		—
National Assistance Board	62		—
Manchester and Salford Council of Social Service	33		—
Other	5		—
	1,938		644

Group meetings for home helps

Each assistant organizer arranged several group meetings of the home helps employed in her area which the home help organizer attended to maintain personal touch and to discuss general matters of interest or specific problems arising in the work.

Case histories

The type of casework continues to be extremely varied and is illustrated in the following case histories :—

A Wythenshawe expectant mother, suffering from valvular disease of the heart and long standing asthma, had great difficulty in escorting her three year old daughter to twice weekly classes at a special school for handicapped children in Burnage. Arrangements were made for a home help living in Wythenshawe to collect the child at 9 a.m. on the two days each week, take her in the car, very kindly provided by a voluntary organization, to the school and bring her home by car in the afternoon. Whilst the child was at her class the home help worked in two homes near the special school.

An elderly lady had for years cared for her younger sister, a spastic paraplegic; finally the strain proved too great and she became ill herself but was most distressed at the idea of her sister going into hospital. She welcomed the services of a home help who was able to obtain the confidence of the invalid, generally very nervous of strangers. When the elder sister recovered she dispensed with the services of the home help, but whenever she finds herself becoming overtired she seeks further assistance from the help who by now has become almost a member of the family.

Staff employed (at the end of the year)

Organizers—whole-time

One Organizer and three assistant organizers.

Home helps

Whole-time	104
Part-time	245
Total (whole-time equivalent) ..	232

Family Welfare Service

The Medical Officer of Health is indebted to Lady Margaret Platt, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M., who supervises the family welfare service, for the following report:—

The work of the family welfare centre has continued steadily and the new centre in Thornton Street is gradually establishing itself. The Health Department doctors who have joined us are doing helpful work and take an enthusiastic interest in it. The case conference is felt to be an important part of the service and takes place before the evening session each Monday at Darbshire House.

The idea of an evening parents session, to enable both parents to attend, has been suggested by one of the doctors who previously worked with us and this is at present under consideration. Such a clinic, by emphasising the importance of the father's role within the family, might well prove a good prophylactic measure.

We have had many requests for copies of the booklet "The Family Welfare Centre" from various sources in this country and abroad, which indicates the wide interest that is taken in a centre of this kind. The following is an analysis of the attendances during 1962:—

Total number of cases seen—324, of which 109 were males and 215 females.

Case load

	Darbshire House	Yew Tree Lane	Thornton Street	Totals
Old cases	50	48	21	119
New cases	100	68	37	205
Total number of interviews during the year	713	489	235	1,437

Source of referral of new cases

General practitioners	82
Health visitors	46
Student health service ..	18
Patients	18
Family Planning Association ..	10
Almoners	11
Probation officer	6
Family welfare staff	13
Other sources	120

Reason for referral

Marital disharmony	158
Difficulties with children	39
Emotional maladjustment	43
Anxiety state	31
Depression	30
Sex difficulties	13
Other	10

Chiropody

Financial support for chiropody services, provided by voluntary organizations for the elderly and handicapped, was again increased.

The Manchester and Salford Council of Social Service, which incorporates many voluntary organizations, provided domiciliary treatment for housebound patients and arranged additional clinic sessions, mainly at old people's clubs, in different parts of the City. Health Department staff continued to investigate new applications for domiciliary treatment.

There was no change in the number of chiropody sessions held at the Women's Voluntary Services club for old people.

The increasing number of persons benefiting from the service, which is free to old age pensioners, is shown below:—

	1962	1961
Persons receiving domiciliary treatment	1,259	1,006
Persons receiving treatment at chiropodists' surgeries	63	72
Persons receiving treatment at clinics	942	479

Mental Health Services Division

Administration

Staff

Co-ordination with Hospitals

Work in the Community

Mental Health Services Division

B. J. Griffiths, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Senior Medical Officer.

T. Simpson, B.A. (Admin.), Chief Administrative Assistant.

Administration

The Mental Health Sub-Committee

The Mental Health Sub-Committee, which meets monthly except in August, consists of 17 members and is responsible, through the Health Committee, for the Council's scheme for the mental health services under section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959. Any three members of the Health Committee are authorized to exercise the power of the local health authority, under section 47 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, to discharge a patient from guardianship.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Medical Officer (Administrative) are approved under section 28(2) of the Mental Health Act, 1959, for the purposes of giving medical recommendations under Parts IV and V of the Act and are authorized to act as responsible medical officers in relation to patients under guardianship; they are authorized to exercise on behalf of the local health authority any function (other than the power of discharge) in relation to guardianship, to receive documents on behalf of the local health authority under the Act and to act under regulation 24(2) of the Mental Health (Hospital and Guardianship) Regulations, 1960.

Staff

The staffing of the division, excluding training centres and hostels, is as follows:—

Senior medical officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chief administrative assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deputy chief administrative assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Employment officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Records clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accounts clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
General duties clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shorthand typists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Senior psychiatric social worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 see note (i)
Psychiatric social workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 see note (ii)
District mental welfare officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mental welfare officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 see note (iii)
Welfare assistants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Note (i) Post vacant.

(ii) One post is vacant and two posts are filled by social workers.

(iii) Two posts filled by trainee mental welfare officers.

No part-time staff are employed.

The following tables give details of staff employed at the four junior training centres and the adult training centre:—

Junior training centre staff

Centre	Supervisors	Assistant supervisors	Nursery assistants	Domestic helps	Part-time guides	Stoker
Blackley . . .	1	4	1	3	2	-
Harpurhey . . .	1	2	2*	2	1	-
Victoria Park . .	1	7	1	3	3	1
Wythenshawe . .	1	3	2*	1	2	-
Totals . . .	4	16	6	9	8	1

*Includes two temporary staff to replace nursery assistants attending the National Association for Mental Health course for teachers of the mentally handicapped.

One member of the staff is recognized as qualified on grounds of experience and nine hold the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health.

Adult training centre staff

Centre	Chief training officer	Deputy instructor	Assistant instructors	Domestic help	Part-time guides	Caretakers
Adult training centre	1	1	5	1	1	1

The chief training officer is responsible not only for the work of the adult training centre but also for the supervision of handicrafts and occupational therapy at the junior training centres and Langho Colony. This appointment not only makes possible a continuity in training during the transitional stage from junior training centres to the adult training centre but also enables contract work to be allocated efficiently between the adult training centre and Langho Colony.

Co-ordination with hospitals

There has again been a reduction in the number of subnormal and severely subnormal patients on the waiting list for admission to hospital, there being 33 on the list at the end of the year compared with 48 in 1961. The reduction can largely be attributed to the allocation of Calderstones Hospital, Whalley, near Blackburn, as a catchment hospital for Manchester. This decision on the part of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board has resulted in improved co-operation between hospital and local health authority. The number of mentally ill persons on the waiting list was, however, 15 compared with eight in 1961.

Type, age and sex distribution of mentally disordered persons awaiting hospital admission.
Subnormal and severely subnormal persons.

Time on waiting list	Males						Females						Totals	
	Under 16			16 and over			Under 16			16 and over				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)		
Over 2 years	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	3	—	11	
1 to 2 years	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	8	
Under 1 year	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	14	
Total numbers on waiting list at 31st December, 1962	5	7	—	—	5	—	2	7	—	—	7	—	33	

(a) cot and chair cases
(b) ambulant severely subnormal
(c) ambulant subnormal

Mentally ill persons

Fifteen females over 16 years of age, none of whom were considered urgent, were on the waiting list.

There has been close collaboration with psychiatric hospitals on a personal officer level, and also by the provision of domiciliary reports and the supervision of patients on leave of absence from hospitals.

Details of the provision of reports for psychiatric hospitals for the subnormal and severely subnormal are as follows:—

Social histories and reports on patients and their home circumstances.

Type of report	Males		Females		Totals
	Under 16	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over	
Social history	35	25	10	26	96
Progress reports	—	10	1	14	25
Leave of absence reports	—	51	—	27	78
Reports relating to examination of need for continued detention	—	18	1	13	32
Totals	35	104	12	80	231

Admissions to hospitals

The following tables give details of mentally disordered patients admitted to hospital:—

Subnormal and severely subnormal persons admitted to psychiatric hospitals.

Method of admission	Males		Females		Totals
	Under 16	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over	
Informal	18	6	5	11	40
Emergency	1	—	—	—	1
Observation	—	—	—	1	1
Treatment	—	3	—	2	5
Hospital order	1	10	—	1	12
Secretary of State	—	1	—	—	1
Short-term care	38	31	6	23	98
Totals	58	51	11	38	158

Mentally ill persons admitted to psychiatric hospitals through the mental health service.

Method of admission	Males	Females	Totals
Informal ..	131	236	367
Emergency ..	165	190	355
Observation ..	49	94	143
Treatment ..	24	29	53
Hospital order ..	13	8	21
Totals ..	382	557	939

Disposal of patients admitted for observation or in an emergency.

Disposal	Males	Females	Totals
Informal ..	118	164	282
Treatment ..	33	41	74
Discharged ..	61	74	135
Not completed ..	2	5	7
Totals ..	214	284	498

Patients known to have been admitted direct to psychiatric hospitals.

Method of admission	Males	Females	Totals
Informal ..	83	98	181

There were 24 patients dealt with on behalf of other local health authorities. Informal patients comprised 74 per cent of all admissions.

Care in the community

Mental illness

Prevention, care and after-care

The following table gives details of the work done in the prevention, care and after-care of mental illness:—

Prevention, care and after-care of mental illness.

	Males	Females	Totals
Social histories ..	1	3	4
Number of visits or interviews ..	790	1794	2584
Removed from care ..	38	71	109
Referred for medical report:—			
to general medical practitioner ..	2	1	3
to psychiatrist or clinics ..	21	39	60
Interviews with other agencies, departments or employers ..	51	121	172

As part of this service, specialist consultations are held on a sessional basis at the town hall by the consultant psychiatrist, Dr. E. Howard Kitching.

The rise in the number of notifications of mental illness dealt with by mental welfare officers has continued, there having been 1324 notifications compared with 1074 last year.

Notification of mental illness.

Source of notification	Males	Females	Totals
General medical practitioners	352	562	914
Hospitals and clinics	80	93	173
Police authorities	31	33	64
Other Corporation departments	14	21	35
General public	38	47	85
Other sources	28	25	53
Totals	543	781	1324

Disposal of cases notified.

Type of disposal	Males	Females	Totals
To hospital	382	557	939
Referred to other departments or agencies ..	1	5	6
Home visits	19	34	53
No further action	126	170	296
Awaiting disposal at 31st December, 1962 ..	15	15	30
Totals	543	781	1324

Subnormality and severe subnormality

Details of the number of subnormal and severely subnormal persons referred are as follows:—

Males		Females		Total
Under 16	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over	
37	27	37	35	136

Removal from care

188 subnormal and severely subnormal persons were removed from care. The total number of visits by mental welfare officers was 11,469.

Number of persons receiving care in the community by the mental health service at 31st December, 1962.

Type of care	Mental illness and psychopathic disorders				Subnormality and severe subnormality				Totals	
	Males		Females		Males		Females			
	Under 16	16 and Over	Under 16	16 and Over	Under 16	16 and Over	Under 16	16 and Over		
Home visits	—	822	—	1074	165	475	135	519	3190	
Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	12	
Totals	—	822	—	1074	165	482	135	524	3202	

Voluntary associations

No duties are delegated to voluntary associations but there is good co-operation with various voluntary bodies for the provision of a wide range of facilities.

The use of voluntary homes for the provision of short-term care for the subnormal and severely subnormal has continued to provide a break for relatives. In 132 cases, compared with 86 last year, the cost of short-term care in voluntary homes was met by the department.

Use has been made of the National Association for Mental Health for the provision of staff training and for holiday accommodation for pupils of the training centres.

In order to ease the shortage of accommodation in the training centres, children attend various voluntary training centres in the area. Eight children attended the Manchester and District School for Jewish Handicapped Children, nine the Sale, Altrincham and District Spastics Society's centre and six the Stockport and District Spastics Society's centre. Convalescence was provided in voluntary homes for eleven patients who had been suffering from mental illness.

There were three subnormal or severely subnormal patients maintained in residential accommodation in voluntary homes and a further 15 in foster homes provided under the aegis of the Guardianship Society, Hove, Sussex.

Facilities have been granted to the North Manchester Society for Mentally Handicapped Children to enable them to run an evening club for the subnormal twice a month at the Blackley junior training centre. This has proved a very popular venture.

Training of staff

Two members of the staff were awarded the National Association for Mental Health diploma for teachers of the mentally handicapped and a further two were seconded to the current course. The two trainee mental welfare officers attended the National Association for Mental Health induction course for mental welfare officers, as part of their in-service training and, by arrangement with the Education Department, one nursery assistant attended a special three week course held at the Manchester nursery training school.

Junior training centres

The four junior training centres are situated at Blackley, Harpurhey, Victoria Park and Wythenshawe. Although classed as junior training centres a number of pupils aged 16 years and over attend. With the provision of an increased number of places at the adult training centres, however, it was possible to transfer the majority of males aged 16 years and over to this centre.

Junior training centres
Number of pupils on registers at 31st December, 1962.

Training centre	Males		Females		Totals
	Under 16	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over	
Blackley	23	—	27	14	64
Harpurhey	11	—	3	13	27
Victoria Park	47	1	38	26	112
Wythenshawe	16	—	23	11	50
Totals	97	1	91	64	253

In February, the adult training centre was transferred to adapted premises in Every Street, Ancoats and the number of places was increased from 36 to 86.

Adult training centre
Number of trainees on register at 31st December, 1962.

Training centre	Males		Females		Total
	Under 16	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over	
Adult training centre . . .	2	81	—	—	83

The average attendance at the training centres was 79 per cent.

In order to reduce the travelling time for pupils, it has been necessary to increase the number of special buses serving the junior training centres from six to seven. As the adult training centre serves the whole of the City it has been necessary to provide one special bus serving the north of the City, one serving the south and a minibus to serve the east.

The school meals service supplied mid-day meals to all the training centres at a cost to parents of 6d. per meal but in cases of financial hardship meals were provided free.

Medical examinations of adult pupils were carried out by the department's medical staff and, by arrangement with the Education Department, the examination and treatment facilities of the School Health Service were available to pupils of school age.

Adult training centre

The delay in providing accommodation for 100 male and 60 female subnormal and severely subnormal trainees in the proposed Livesey Street adult training centre made temporary alternative provision necessary. Former library premises in Every Street, Ancoats, were therefore adapted for use as an adult training centre for 86 males and came into use in February. At the same time the then existing adult training centre of 36 places on the same premises as the Victoria Park junior training centre was closed, thus providing additional accommodation at the junior training centre.

The new premises consist of a large hall used as a woodworking shop and contracts workshop, a large room divided up for handicrafts and contract work, a dining room which is also used partly as a classroom and partly for social and recreational activities, a kitchen and servery, staff accommodation and an office for the chief training officer.

With the kind co-operation of the nearby Ardwick Lads Club the trainees have been granted permission to use the club's recreational facilities.

The aim of the centre is to provide for adolescent and adult subnormals and severely subnormals consistent daily occupation, training in various skills which might fit them for useful work in local industry, and social training. In the curriculum of the centre time is devoted to all three of these aspects and the hours of work are from 9-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m., with seven weeks holiday each year.

Methods of training are by imitation and repetition, by visual aids, by the use of specially designed apparatus fitted to the machinery and by the simplification of the work into stages consisting of operations involving the use of jigs and templates.

In order that the work of the centre may be properly assessed, it is important that there should be some method of recording the progress of trainees. This is achieved by rating reports and work record cards which cover such points as industriousness, ability, conduct, sociability, deportment, cleanliness and table manners.

Trainees are given marks covering the various aspects of practical and social training and qualify for incentive allowances of 8s. 0d., 6s. 0d., 4s. 0d. or 2s. 0d. per week. The top award is not wholly dependent on the quantity of work produced by a trainee, such things as progress in training and the manner in which the work is attempted being taken into account.

The sections of the centre are as follows:—

Machine shop

Equipment includes a bandsaw, three drilling machines, a mortising machine, a planing and thicknessing machine and a circular saw, all electrically driven, and six sanding machines operated from an air compressor. All the machines except the circular saw are operated by trainees. The woodwork section has three main projects—two designs of stool frames, platform stepladders and syringe boxes. In addition, there is a shaping section for very low grades.

Art and crafts section

This includes rug making, stool weaving, leather work, rubber link mats and cane work.

Contract work

In this section telephones are dismantled, brass screws and sockets and carrier bags are assembled, and toilet paper and sputum boxes are prepared.

Weekly features of the activities of the centre include an intake class for new trainees, swimming sessions, games sessions, physical education and training in social competence. This latter activity consists of two groups of 13 trainees who are relatively high grade with a chance of employment.

Residential accommodation

Summerhill hostel, the first hostel to be operated by the mental health service, was opened on 12th November 1961. The premises, which are situated in extensive grounds in a good residential area, were taken over complete with furnishings from the Children's Department.

The hostel accommodates 28 male residents and is intended for the subnormal and severely subnormal. However, as this is at present the only mental health service hostel, it has been necessary to admit a small number of residents of the mentally ill category.

Staffing details of the hostel are as follows:—

Superintendent (resident)	1
Matron (resident)	1
Assistant superintendent (resident)	1
Cook	1
Domestic assistants (part-time)	2
Handyman (part-time)	1

During the period from 13th November, 1961 to 31st December, 1962 the total number of admissions to the hostel was 46. Reasons for admissions were as follows:—

Discharged from hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Unsuitable homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Unwanted by relatives	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Death of relatives	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Requests by Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Behaviour disorders	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
No homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Short-term care	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Emergency short-term care	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
<hr/>							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
<hr/>							

Four residents were in employment on admission to the hostel and a further 17 placed in employment subsequent to admission. The four residents who were in employment on admission were still employed at the end of the year as were 14 of the 17 who were found employment whilst resident at the hostel.

Twenty-four residents were discharged from the hostel during the year as follows:—

To private accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(5)
To relatives	..	..	..	..	..	..	8(2)
To hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
To hostels of other local authorities	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
To foster homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
To working men's hostel	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Absconded	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<hr/>							
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	24(7)
<hr/>							

(In parenthesis are the numbers of residents in employment on discharge from the hostel.)

At the end of the year there were 22 residents at the hostel, four of whom were on short-leave to relatives. Ten of the residents were in employment, two were seeking employment, seven were attending the adult training centre and three were neither employable nor willing to attend the adult training centre. The latter three are employed in simple tasks in the hostel.

Employment officer

In spite of the trade recession there has been a slight increase in the number of mentally disordered patients placed in employment through the employment officer, who had 156 initial interviews with patients and 66 interviews with employers.

Excluding subnormal residents at Summerhill hostel, a total of 108 patients, including 18 subnormals, have been placed in jobs, 81 on one occasion, 17 twice and ten three times. In addition three patients were placed for training at the Ministry of Labour industrial rehabilitation unit at Denton. Of the 108 placed in employment, 98 were still in employment at the end of the year.

Of the 156 patients initially interviewed by the employment officer, seven did not subsequently attend for interview at the prospective place of employment, 12 had to be re-admitted to hospital, it was impossible to place ten in suitable employment due to their age and 26 were awaiting interviews with employers.

Twelve of the patients placed in employment had been discharged from psychiatric hospitals after stays of from five to 23 years; it is interesting to note that of the 25 long-term former hospital patients found employment in 1961, all were still working at the end of 1962.

Progress in the provision of mental health services

The commencement of building work on the Northenden junior training centre and residential unit, with 32 residential places and 100 day places, including a 20-place unit for physically and mentally handicapped children, and the day centre-club for the mentally ill in Victoria Park, was delayed because of the inclement weather.

It has not yet been possible to go out to tender for the two 30-place hostels, one in Brougham Street, Gorton and one in Plymouth Grove, Chorlton-on-Medlock, in respect of which the Minister has indicated that he is willing to approve loan sanction.

Visit of the Minister of Health

The Minister of Health, the Rt. Hon. Enoch Powell, M.P., visited Summerhill hostel and the adult training centre on 24th September.

MACHINE SHOP



Sanitary Services Division

Introduction

Water Supply

Food Supply

Hygiene

Milk and Ice Cream Control

Adulteration

Smoke Prevention

Industrial

Prior Approval of the Installation of Furnaces

Smokeless Zones

Recording of Atmospheric Pollution

Housing Conditions

Clearance Areas

Re-housing; Medical Circumstances

Abatement of Overcrowding

Houses in multiple Occupation

Repairs

Certificates of Disrepair

Improvement or Conversion Grants

Common Lodging-houses

Movable Dwellings

Canal Boats

Occupational Conditions

Industrial Premises

Factories

Factory Outworkers

Shops and Employment of Young Persons

General Sanitary Conditions

Infectious Diseases

Stopped-up Drains and Sewers

Drainage Works (Defects and Repairs)

Sanitary Accommodation

Disposal of Refuse

Rodent Control

Eradication of Insect Pests

Offensive Trades

Effluvium Nuisances

Noise Nuisances

Land used by Pleasure Fairs

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials

Export of Rags and Second-hand Clothing

Swimming Baths

Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment

Hairdressers or Barbers

Sale of Certain Poisons

Exhumations

Public Conveniences

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Sanitary Services Division

J. Graham, M.B.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector.

Action to deal with housing conditions and clean air inevitably occupied the greatest time of the division, whilst increased attention was directed to food hygiene. Amongst other duties there was an increase in the time required of inspectors, especially at night, in the investigation of complaints of environmental noise nuisance.

In accordance with the programme for the planned clearance of not less than 4,000 unfit houses each year, five clearance areas were declared, containing a total of 4,051 unfit houses. In addition, 654 individually unfit and structurally dangerous houses were certified as such for rehousing of the families and demolition of the properties.

On a particular aspect of housing conditions, the detailed work of implementation of the new regulations as to houses in multiple occupation commenced with the assignment of four public health inspectors to these duties.

New procedure became operative, jointly with the City Architect, in the implementation of the department's requirements as to the provision of a bathroom, with either a fixed bath or a shower bath, in new dwellings or in conversions to separate dwellings, under the discretionary powers of the Public Health Act, 1961.

At the end of the year, following the new powers obtained by the City Council in the Manchester Corporation Act, 1962, to make local grants for the improvements of houses, the administration of these new provisions together with the existing national scheme under the Housing Acts, was referred to the Health Committee.

The survey of properties for smoke control areas continued and the Wythenshawe Extension Smoke Control Order became operative to make the whole of that district of approximately 8½ square miles subject to smoke control. An order dealing with the greater parts of Chorlton-cum-Hardy and Barlow Moor Wards and parts of Alexandra Park and Old Moat Wards, approximately 2·8 square miles in area, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government without any objection being submitted. A further order dealing with parts of West Didsbury, Withington and Rusholme, covering approximately two square miles, awaits confirmation by the Minister. The present position is that approximately 23 per cent. of the total number of premises in the City are subject to smokeless zone or smoke control orders, either operative or awaiting confirmation. The national average in respect of "black areas" throughout the country is 17·3 per cent.

In the supervision of the handling and preparation of food, with particular reference to compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, inspectors stressed the basic importance of cleanliness of persons and practices and in some instances talks to groups of employees were arranged.

In the application of the new licensing provisions of the Licensing Act, 1961, inspections were made of all clubs and similar premises concerning their suitability in relation to the department's food hygiene and sanitary requirements.

The department's training scheme for student public health inspectors continued to be indispensable in providing a source of newly qualified inspectors. Since the inception of the scheme in 1955, 50 students have been appointed and 34 qualified, nine of whom have resigned to posts in other local authorities after an average of rather more than two years' service in the department. Sixteen students are at different stages of their training in the "sandwich" course at the Royal College of Advanced Technology, Salford. There are nine vacancies in the establishment of public health inspectors on salaries within the special scales.

In the implementation of the division's duties it is appropriate to record appreciation of the efforts of all staff for their efficient service.

Inspections and visits

Water

To obtain samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination	124
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Food supply

Restaurants and snack bars	1633
Factory canteens	136
Bakehouses	758
Food preparation premises	976
Markets—sale of food	165
Shops—sale of food	5260
Hotels, beerhouses and licensed clubs	1139
Hawkers of food and storage premises	166
Dairies and milk shops for milk samples	320
Shops for other food and drugs samples	591
Shops, markets, etc.—sampling	1041
Farms: "appeal to cow" samples, etc.	12
Dairies and milk distribution premises	371
Pasteurizing and sterilizing plants	1543
Hospitals, schools and day nurseries	471
Premises used for the manufacture of ice cream	358
Premises used for the sale of ice cream	790
Food delivery vans	110
Food vending machines	194

Smoke prevention

Works, etc.	2666
Premises—survey for smoke control areas	22358

Housing conditions

Primary inspections of dwelling-houses (Public Health Act, 1936, Housing Act, 1957, etc.)	21939
Subsequent inspections of dwelling-houses	31377
Overcrowding	1487
Re-housing (medical cases)	1506
Applications for certificates of disrepair, etc. (Rent Act, 1957)	241
Applications for improvement grants	251
Houses in multiple occupation	918
Common lodging houses	53
Caravan dwellings	504
Canal boats	134
Supervision of work in default	6850

Occupational conditions

Homes of outworkers	2412
Factories	2030
Shops—Shops Act	6289
Other business premises	1759

Infectious diseases

Primary visits after notification	1443
Subsequent visits	205
Contacts	1240
Food poisoning	346

General sanitary conditions

Burial grounds, exhumations, etc.	38
Cesspools, pailclosets, etc.	29
Cinemas, theatres, dance and billiard halls	322
Effluvium nuisances	1024
Establishments for massage or special treatment	90
Export of washed rags and second-hand clothing	39
Hairdressers' and barbers' shops (Manchester Corporation Act, 1950)	735
Hospitals, institutions, nursing homes and agencies	30
Infirm persons	12
Land used for pleasure fairs	71
Land, refuse deposits, etc.	1652
Noise	563
Offensive trades	54
Premises for the purpose of examination of drains	608
Piggeries	30
Public sanitary conveniences	187
Rag and bone dealers' barrows	23
Rag flock and other filling material	125
Railway stations	14
Rat infestation	936
Refuse tips	123
Sale of certain poisons (Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933)	227
Sanitary accommodation, etc. at parks	76
Sanitary accommodation etc., at schools, churches	191
Slaughterhouses	75
Stables	27
Streets, passages, roadways and footpaths	1929
Swimming baths	73
Verminous premises	274
Water courses	108
Miscellaneous	13206

Water Supply

Manchester's water supplies are provided by the impounding reservoirs of Thirlmere and Haweswater in the Lake District and the Longdendale Valley on the Cheshire—Derbyshire border.

Distribution is by trunk mains and service reservoirs and mains, relying for the most part on gravity to the limits of the distribution areas but assisted by several booster stations in high level districts.

Routine examinations of the supplies were carried out by the Waterworks Department while public health inspectors obtained 49 samples for bacteriological examination and 45 for chemical analysis.

Seventeen complaints concerning the supplies at different premises were investigated. Ten related to discolouration, six were concerned with animalcules and one was associated with an unpleasant taste. The Engineer and Manager of the Waterworks Department was informed of the complaints and also furnished with copies of the relevant laboratory reports. With one exception late in the year, which is under investigation by both departments, all samples were satisfactory.

The Public Analyst declared all water samples to be chemically satisfactory and wholesome, subject to satisfactory bacteriological reports from the Public Health Laboratory Service. These are summarized in the following statement:—

Bacteriological examination of water samples from consumers' premises

District	No. of samples	Samples free from coliform bacteria	Faecal coli found		Non-faecal coli found		Service reservoir	Source
			No. of samples	No. per 100 mls.	No. of samples	No. per 100 mls.		
Ancoats	1	1	—	—	—	—	Audenshaw/Denton	Longdendale/Haweswater
Baguley	2	2	—	—	—	—		Haweswater/Thirlmere
Benchill	1	1	—	—	—	—		Haweswater/Thirlmere
Beswick	1	—	—	—	1	1	Audenshaw/Denton	Longdendale/Haweswater
Blackley	1	1	—	—	—	—		Haweswater
Bradford	2	2	—	—	—	—	Audenshaw/Denton	Longdendale/Haweswater
Burnage	2	2	—	—	—	—	Audenshaw/Denton	Longdendale/Haweswater
Chorlton-on-Medlock	4	4	—	—	—	—	Audenshaw/Denton	Longdendale/Haweswater
Collyhurst	1	1	—	—	—	—	Heaton Park	Haweswater/Thirlmere
Crumpsall	2	2	—	—	—	—	Heaton Park	Haweswater/Thirlmere
Didsbury	3*	1	1	1	2	13.5	Audenshaw/Denton	Longdendale/Haweswater
Levenshulme	3*	2	1	1	1	1	Audenshaw/Denton	Longdendale/Haweswater
Longsight	4	4	—	—	—	—	Audenshaw/Denton	Longdendale/Haweswater
Miles Platting	5	5	—	—	—	—	Godley	Longdendale
Moston	4	4	—	—	—	—		Haweswater/
Newton Heath	5	5	—	—	—	—	Godley	Longdendale
Northenden	2	2	—	—	—	—		Haweswater/Thirlmere
Openshaw	2	2	—	—	—	—	Audenshaw/Denton	Longdendale/Haweswater
West Gorton	2	2	—	—	—	—	Audenshaw/Denton	Longdendale/Haweswater
Woodhouse Park	2	2	—	—	—	—		Haweswater/Thirlmere

*One sample contained both faecal and non-faecal coli.

The owners of 502 houses were notified when the water supply was cut off or when the supply ceased to be sufficient for domestic purposes. At 277 houses the work required to restore supplies was carried out by the department in accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1956. The owners attended to the remaining cases.

The Engineer and Manager of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks supplied the following information concerning Manchester's water supply :—

1. The water supply has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.
2. Regular samples were taken for bacteriological examination of the raw water and of the treated water going into supply. Out of 1,410 samples examined 1,288 were found to be free from coliform bacteria. Typical chemical analyses are set out below.
3. The Thirlmere and Longendale supplies were treated with hydrated lime. This has been found effective.
4. It has proved impracticable to prevent access of seagulls to the large service reservoirs, but pollution from this source is dealt with by chlorination at the outlets of the reservoirs.
5. The number of dwelling-houses supplied was approximately 207,650. The total population served was 659,170 and direct supplies were afforded in all cases, no supplies being given through standpipes.

Typical analyses

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1962

Thirlmere and Haweswater

Analyses of the waters from these lakes were as follows :—

	Thirlmere	Haweswater
pH value	6.6	6.8
Colour as p.p.m. platinum	18	21
Turbidity as p.p.m. silica scale	1.1	0.7
(parts per million)		
Total solids dried at 180°C	23	32
Free acidity as CO_2	3	2
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	8	14
Total hardness as CaCO_3	14	17
Chlorides as Cl_2	7	6
Nitrates as N_2	nil	0.06
Nitrites as N_2	nil	nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N_2	0.01	0.02
Albuminoid nitrogen as N_2	0.05	0.04
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27°C	0.98	1.64
Silica as SiO_2	2	2
Iron as Fe	0.06	0.04
Manganese as Mn	0.02	0.01

The water leaving Thirlmere is treated with hydrated lime to correct the pH value and sterilised by chloramine. It is again treated with chloramine before it enters the Manchester area of supply.

The water from Haweswater is treated with chlorine only at Garnett Bridge, some 10 miles from the lake.

Thirlmere and Haweswater : distributed supplies

Typical analysis of the mixed supplies as taken from house taps was as follows :—

	6.9
pH value	6.9
Colour as p.p.m. platinum	16
Turbidity as p.p.m. silica scale	0.6
(parts per million)	
Total solids dried at 180°C	37
Free acidity as CO_2	2
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	14
Total hardness as CaCO_3	22
Chlorides as Cl_2	6
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27°C	1.38
Silica as SiO_2	2
Iron as Fe	0.04
Manganese as Mn	0.01

Longdendale supply: raw water

TYPICAL VARIATIONS

This supply, derived from a peaty gathering ground, is subject to wide seasonal variations as indicated by the results for the past year:—

pH value	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	to	6.2
Colour as p.p.m. platinum	..	..	..	..	..	5	to	62
Turbidity as p.p.m. silica scale	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	to	21
(parts per million)								
Total solids dried at 180°C	..	..	..	..	..	56	to	64
Free acidity as CO ₂	..	..	..	..	..	3	to	8
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	..	..	..	..	..	2	to	7
Total hardness as CaCO ₃	..	..	..	..	..	23	to	33
Chlorides as Cl ₂	..	..	..	..	..	8	to	11
Nitrates as N ₂	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	to	0.7
Nitrites as N ₂	..	..	..	..	..	nil		
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N ₂	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	to	0.05
Albuminoid nitrogen as N ₂	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	to	0.10
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27°C	..	..	..	..	..	0.85	to	3.97
Silica as SiO ₂	..	..	..	..	..	6	to	10
Iron as Fe	..	..	..	..	..	0.25	to	0.70
Manganese as Mn	..	..	..	..	..	0.08	to	0.20

This water was on supply up to the latter half of March, when the treatment was sterilisation by chloramine, followed by fine screening and neutralisation with hydrated lime to correct the pH value prior to distribution.

From the end of March, the whole of this supply was treated at the Arnfield plant. The treatment consisted of hydrated lime, sulphate of alumina as coagulant and chlorine activated silica as coagulant-aid followed by flash mixing, flocculation and upward flow sedimentation. The clarified water flows through the aqueduct to Godley reservoir, after receiving the additional treatment at Godley plant e.g. hydrated lime, ammonia and chlorine, as required.

The above treatment resulted in a clear practically colourless water being supplied to the public. The filtration plant at Godley will be brought into operation during 1963.

Longdendale supply: distributed water

Taken at Godley reservoir outlet as water enters the distribution system.

TYPICAL ANALYSES

	Date	Jan. 15	May 21	Nov. 5
		Lab. No.	7728	7908	8291
pH value	7.2	8.4	6.9
Colour as p.p.m. platinum	44	4	5
Turbidity as p.p.m. silica scale	7.5	0.1	0.5
(parts per million)							
Total solids dried at 180°C	77	79	77
Free acidity as CO ₂	2	nil	2
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	18	10	8
Total hardness as CaCO ₃	37	43	42
Chlorides as Cl ₂	12	13	11
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27°C	3.97	0.38	0.68
Silica as SiO ₂	8	7	7
Iron as Fe	0.35	0.04	0.14
Manganese as Mn	0.11	0.11	0.14

Sample No. 7728 represents the supply prior to Arnfield plant coming into operation.

Bacteriological Report

Lakes, aqueducts and reservoirs

	Total number of samples	Samples free from coliform bacteria	Faecal coli present		Non-faecal coli present	
			No. of samples	No. per 100 mls.	No. of samples	No. per 100 mls.
<i>Lakes</i>						
Haweswater	7	0	7	1-90	6	17-90
Thirlmere	2	0	2	1-80	2	1-80
<i>Aqueducts</i>						
Haweswater	49	42	0	—	7	1-3
Thirlmere—						
Middlebrook Stainers	47	35	9	1-11	9	1-80
Middlebrook North Well ..	47	41	5	1	4	1
Longdendale—						
Raw water ..	44	3	30	1-225	31	1-225
Arnfield treated water	37	35	2	1-3	2	1-5
<i>Service Reservoirs</i>						
Audenshaw No. 1	49	4	40	1-3500	44	1-3500
Audenshaw No. 2 ..	49	1	46	1-2250	48	1-5500
Audenshaw No. 3 ..	49	1	46	1-1300	48	1-1700
Denton No. 1	49	22	25	1-170	26	1-170
Denton No. 2			Out of service			
Godley Inlet	56	51	3	1	4	1-5
Godley Outlet ..	57	53	3	1-3	4	1-3
Heaton Park	15	1	14	2-500	14	5-500
Prestwich	49	30	11	1-8	17	1-8

Water from Haweswater was chlorinated in the aqueduct at Garnett Bridge, some 10 miles from the lake.

Water from Thirlmere was chloraminated in the aqueduct near the head works, given a secondary dose of chlorine about half way down the aqueduct and again chlorinated at Middlebrook before entering the Manchester area of supply.

Longdendale raw water results initially represented the water prior to chloramination at Godley Lime Plant but they now represent water entering Arnfield treatment plant.

Water from Arnfield plant contains residual chlorine, extra chlorine being added, if required, at Godley lime plant plus ammonia to convert the chlorine into chloramine, which persists through Godley service reservoir and into supply.

The water leaving the service reservoirs, except Godley reservoir, was sterilised with chlorine or chloramine prior to distribution.

The Audenshaw, Denton and Heaton Park reservoirs have been seriously polluted by gulls.

Chlorinated supplies prior to distribution

	Total number of samples	Samples free from coliform bacteria	Faecal coli present		Non-faecal coli present	
			No. of samples	No. per 100 mls.	No. of samples	No. per 100 mls.
Audenshaw	125	107	11	1-5	13	1-5
Denton	54	49	2	1	4	1
Godley	57	53	3	1-3	4	1-3
	236	209	16		21	

Of the 16 samples with faecal coli, 11 contained only 1 coli, 1 contained 2, 3 contained 3 and 1 contained 5 coli per 100 mls.

Of the 21 samples with non-faecal coli, 16 contained only 1 coli, 1 contained 2, 3 contained 3 and 1 contained 5 coli per 100 mls.

Chlorinated supplies on distribution

Supply	Total number of samples	Samples free from coliform bacteria	Faecal coli present		Non-faecal coli present	
			No. of samples	No. per 100 mls.	No. of samples	No. per 100 mls.
Audenshaw or Audenshaw/Denton	413	392	7	1-5 ^a	19	1-13 ^a
Godley	174	162	4	1	12	1-3
Heaton Park	233	196	9	1-3 ^b	36	1-25 ^b
Prestwich	114	105	2	3 & 25 ^c	9	1-25 ^c
Thirlmere aqueduct	108	102	1	1	5	1-3
Thirlmere + Haweswater aqueducts	368	331	16	1	32	1-50 ^d
	1410	1288	39		113	

The coliform bacteria found in distributed supplies were almost entirely derived from after-growths in deposits in the mains. The high counts found in a few samples were due to localised mains disturbances and repeat samples were generally excellent. On the same dates as the 122 samples with coli present were taken, 209 samples free from coli were also taken.

Of the 39 samples with faecal coli present, 32 (82.0 per cent) contained 1 coli, 1 sample (2.6 per cent) contained 2 coli, 4 samples (10.3 per cent) contained 3 coli, 1 sample (2.6 per cent) contained 5 coli and 1 sample (2.6 per cent) contained 25 coli per 100 mls.

Of the 113 samples with non-faecal coli present, 77 samples (68.1 per cent) contained 1 coli, 11 samples (9.7 per cent) contained 2 coli, 19 samples (16.8 per cent) contained 3 to 8 coli, 5 samples (4.5 per cent) contained 13 to 25 coli and 1 sample (0.9 per cent) contained 50 coli per 100 mls. of water.

Notes on individual supplies

(a) Fifty-nine samples free from coli were taken on the same dates as the 21 samples with coli present.

Faecal coli were found in only 7 samples, of which 4 contained 1 coli per 100 mls. and the remaining 3 samples contained 2, 3 and 5 coli per 100 mls. respectively.

The non-faecal coli counts are summarised as follows:—

<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>NON-FAECAL coli per 100 mls.</i>
13	1
4	2 or 3
1	5
1	13
<hr/>	
19	

(b) Fifty-four samples free from coli were taken on the same dates as the 37 samples with coli present.

Nine samples contained faecal coli, and 7 of these contained only 1 coli per 100 mls. and 2 contained 3 coli per 100 mls.

The bulk of the samples with non-faecal coli present contained only 1 per 100 mls. The coli counts in the samples are summarised as follows:—

<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>NON-FAECAL coli per 100 mls.</i>
23	1
7	2 or 3
5	5 or 8
1	25
<hr/>	
36	

The count of 25 was obtained on a sample taken while flushing was being carried out in an area. Three samples taken in the same area next day were all coli free.

(c) Five samples free from coli were taken on the same dates as the 9 samples with coli present.

Only 2 samples contained faecal coli and the counts were 3 and 25 per 100 mls. respectively.

The non-faecal coli counts are summarised as follows:—

<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>NON-FAECAL coli per 100 mls.</i>
4	1
3	2 or 3
1	8
1	25
<hr/>	
9	

Two samples taken on the same day contained 3 and 25 faecal coli plus 8 and 25 non-faecal coli per 100 mls. respectively. Flushing was being carried out in the area. Three samples in the same area next day were coli free.

(d) Seventy-five samples free from coli were taken on the same dates as the 37 samples with coli present.

All the 16 samples with faecal coli present contained only 1 per 100 mls.

The samples with non-faecal coli present are summarised as follows:—

No. of samples	NON-FAECAL <i>coli</i>	
	per 100 mls.	
24	1	
3	2 or 3	
2	5 or 8	
2	13 or 20	
1	50	
<hr/>		
32		

The higher counts were due to localised mains disturbances and repeat samples were coli-free.

General

Chlorination of all water supplies was maintained throughout the year.

Aftergrowths of coliform bacteria occurred in deposits in the mains, more especially during the warmer month of the year. As in previous years, coliform bacteria from mains deposits appeared in the supplies. A few samples contained high coliform counts, essentially non-faecal types, due to disturbances of deposits in the mains, such as during flushing or waste meter runs.

The samples with coliform bacteria present showed that 82 per cent of those showing faecal coli contained only 1 per 100 mls., and of those showing non-faecal coli, 68 per cent contained only 1 per 100 mls. and 95 per cent contained less than 10 per 100 mls. These refer to samples taken from house taps.

The general water supply, the water entering the distribution system as well as the distributed water, has given the following results:—

Total number of samples	1,646	
Samples free from all coli in 100 mls.	1,497	91.0 per cent
Samples free from faecal coli in 100 mls.	1,591	96.7 per cent
Samples free from or containing only 1 faecal coli per 100 mls.	1,634	99.3 per cent
Samples free from or containing not more than 2 faecal coli per 100 mls.	1,636	99.4 per cent
Samples free from or containing not more than 3 faecal coli per 100 mls.	1,643	99.8 per cent

The bacteriological quality of the distributed water supply has been maintained at a very satisfactory standard throughout the year.

Food Supply

Changes in the law relating to the safety and purity of food are reported below:—

The Milk & Dairies (Emulsifiers and Stabilisers) Regulations, 1962, which became operative on the 11th April, prohibit the sale of any liquid milk to which any emulsifier or stabiliser has been added, and the Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations, 1962, from the 16th July control the use of such agents in other food.

The Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962, consolidate and amend the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1958 consequent upon recommendations of the Food Standards Committee and became operative on the 26th July.

The Milk and Dairies (Preservatives) Regulations, 1962, prohibit the addition of any preservative, as defined, to milk and the sale of milk to which such an addition has been made, and came into operation on the 26th July.

The Food and Drugs (Legal Proceedings) Regulations, 1962, and the Milk and Dairies (Legal Proceedings) Regulations, 1962, were also made and extend certain sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to legal proceedings and offences in respect of warranties and certificates of analysis.

Surveillance was maintained over premises used for the storage, manufacture, preparation or distribution of food for sale and of the processes and techniques in operation. Frequent and regular sampling was carried out of foods for examination by the Public Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Hygiene

Conditions at most of the premises visited were found to be satisfactory and it appears that there is increasing recognition of the necessity for the observance of hygienic practices in the handling of food.

The number of inspections of food premises increased and totalled 16,158. Lack of cleanliness was evident at 504 and deficiencies in the structure or equipment were found at 754. Informal action secured prompt attention to unsatisfactory conditions in most cases, but it was necessary to institute legal proceedings in connection with two warehouses, a cafe, a grocery shop and poultry premises. These involved 137 summonses for contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and penalties imposed amounted to £148 5s. 0d. Obstruction of inspectors at a cafe and at a club, where food was prepared and sold, were the subject of legal proceedings and penalties of £5 0s. 0d. and £2 10s. 0d. were imposed.

There was an increase in the number of food hawkers registered under the provisions of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1946, section 41. These now total 888, but the number of registered premises used by the hawkers has been reduced to 137. Legal proceedings are pending against three firms in respect of unsatisfactory conditions found in 19 vehicles contravening the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

One hundred and seventy-eight plans of proposals in connection with new or existing food premises were scrutinised and in each case recommendations as to requirements in relation to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, were forwarded by the department.

Eighty-three incidents of illness attributed to food poisoning were investigated, involving 147 cases of which 110 were notified and thirty seven were ascertained during the subsequent investigations. In the previous year there were 159 cases. *Clostridium welchii* was suspected of being the cause of two outbreaks. The larger outbreak of 25 cases was associated with the consumption of reheated turkey while the other 12 cases were members of a party at a cafe when reheated roast beef was eaten.

There were also 14 family outbreaks accounting for 43 cases, the causal agent being identified in 14 instances. *Salmonella typhimurium* was responsible for 11 cases, *Salmonella newport* for 2 cases and *Salmonella mission* for 3 cases.

Of the 67 single cases, *Salmonella* organisms were isolated in 44 instances whilst in the remaining 23 no causal agent was identified. Of the identified agents, *Salmonella typhimurium* was responsible for 28 cases and the remaining cases were due to 11 other *Salmonella* types.

There was a sharp rise in the number of sporadic cases of food poisoning notified in the Manchester conurbation during the late autumn. Many of the cases were found to be due to *Salmonella typhimurium* phage type 4. Investigations disclosed that raw liquid egg, with a wide distribution from a bulk supplier in an adjacent district, was infected with the identical phage type of *Salmonella*. Bacteriological examinations also revealed similarly infected equipment and "carriers" amongst the employees at different food businesses. Liquid egg from the particular source was stopped pending the pasteurization of supplies. A consequent survey of other food premises in the City using bulk raw liquid egg stressed the necessity for its effective heat treatment. Extensive sampling of stocks of frozen liquid egg was undertaken for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service to minimize the risk from the use of any infected liquid egg.

The bacteriological examination of alginate pads from the drainage systems of large bakeries in the City continued, with the co-operation of the managements concerned. Of 85 pads examined only one was positive for *Salmonella* organisms, compared with 14 out of 117 in 1961. This improvement coincided with the extending use of pasteurized bulked liquid egg.

A similar investigation of drainage effluent from the City abattoir demonstrated the presence of many types of *Salmonella* organisms including dublin, derby, typhimurium, phage type 12a and type 1, anatum, meleagridis, give, heidelberg, havana, and liverpool.

Milk and ice cream control

The regular inspection of dairies, equipment and methods of distribution was maintained and milk samples were submitted for laboratory examination. Similar measures were taken in respect of the manufacture and sale of ice cream.

Dairies

Frequent visits to dairies and milk distribution depots in the City disclosed a good general standard of cleanliness and it was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings in respect of contravention of the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

In addition to routine visits a detailed inspection and checking of the seven licensed pasteurizing plants and five licensed sterilizing plants was undertaken at least once per month. The effective operation and maintenance of these plants was reflected in the high percentage (99.1) of satisfactory results obtained from samples of the treated milk taken at the dairies and on the road whilst the milk was being transported for delivery to the general public, hospitals, schools and day nurseries. Of 674 samples taken only six (0.9 per cent) failed to pass the prescribed tests, namely, the phosphatase test for efficiency of heat treatment and the $\frac{1}{2}$ -hr. methylene blue test for keeping quality in the case of pasteurized milk and the turbidity test for sterilized milk. Three of the unsatisfactory samples originated from one dairy, one failing the phosphatase test and the other two the methylene blue test. Investigation at the dairy in the case of the phosphatase failure revealed a mechanical fault in the pasteurizing plant which was rectified by the management; the use of the plant was subsequently discontinued. Investigation of the methylene blue failures were inconclusive.

The results of the examinations of all samples taken are shown in Table I opposite.

The number of distributors of milk registered in the City was 2,185 and each holds the appropriate designated milk licences as required by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Milk supply to hospitals, schools and day nurseries

The results of the examination of samples indicated that a uniformly high standard of quality and cleanliness was being maintained.

The raw milk supplied to the Langho Colony and one of the City dairies from the attested herds at the colony farms has been frequently sampled and has been satisfactory, both as regards quality and cleanliness. (See Table II.)

There was no evidence of tuberculous infection of any milk.

General

A small number of complaints were received by the department concerning milk bottles being either dirty or containing extraneous matter. These were investigated and the dairies concerned cautioned.

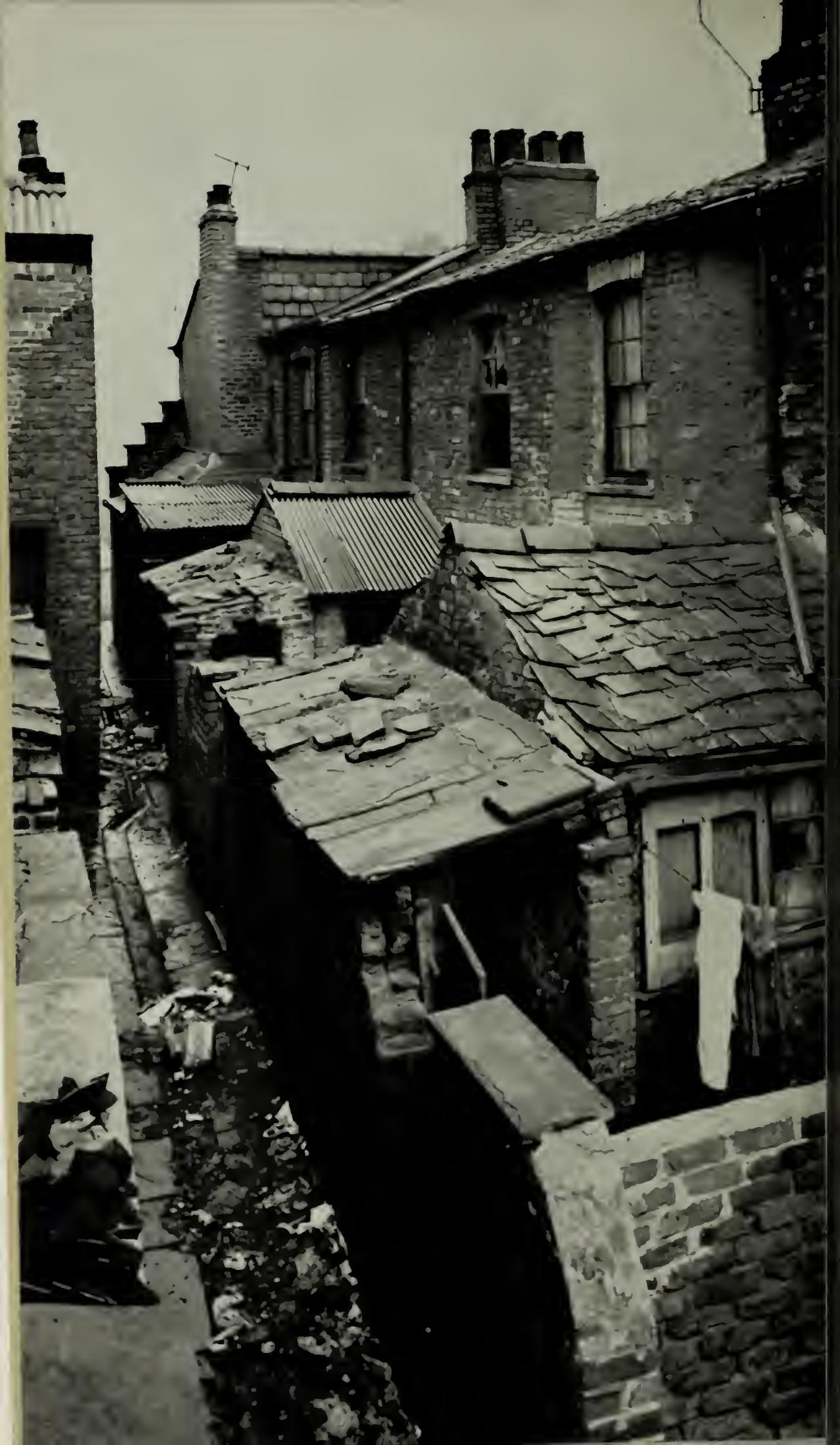
TABLE I
Prescribed tests of pasteurized and sterilized milks

Place of collection of samples	No. of samples examined	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Pasteurizing plant at dairy	134	134	100·0	—	—
Hospitals	136	134	98·5	2	1·5
Schools	64	63	98·4	1	1·6
Day nurseries	50	50	100·0	—	—
On road during distribution	290	287	99·0	3	1·0
Totals ..	674	668	99·1	6	0·9

TABLE II
Methylene blue tests and biological examination of tuberculin tested (raw) milk

Producer	Methylene blue test				Biological examination for tubercle bacilli			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Positive		Negative	
	No. of samples examined	No. Percentage	No. Percentage	No. Percentage	No. Percentage	No. Percentage	No. Percentage	No. Percentage
Manchester Corporation farms (Langho Colony)	44	44	100.0	—	—	42	—	42
"Outside the City" farmers (sampled on arrival at City dairies)	4	4	100.0	—	—	4	—	4
Totals	48	48	100.0	—	—	46	—	46





The operation of the bottle cleansing plants at the City dairies is almost invariably effective in preventing improperly washed bottles reaching the public but, especially where a bottle has been subjected to gross misuse before return, a few bottles are found to be inadequately washed in spite of the elaborate precautions at the dairies. There has been a considerable increase in the use of non-returnable containers by the larger dairies in the City.

No infection attributable to milk occurred.

Ice cream

There were 66 premises registered for the sale of ice cream, 38 being new registrations and 28 changes of tenancy. The number of premises registered in the City for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream reached a total of 2,531, the majority selling only pre-packed ice cream. At the small number of premises selling "loose" ice cream provision was made for the satisfactory cleansing and sterilizing of utensils and equipment separate and distinct from domestic facilities.

The general standard of cleanliness was good, and no complaints were received from members of the public in respect of ice cream.

Of 41 samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination, 33 (80.5 per cent) were grade 1, one (2.4 per cent) was grade 2, four (9.8 per cent) were grade 3 and three (7.3 per cent) were grade 4. Thorough investigation of the factories producing the grade 3 and 4 samples resulted in them subsequently achieving a standard of grade 1.

No infection attributable to the consumption of ice cream occurred.

Food and drugs adulteration

Samples of food and drugs totalled 2,975, including 1,339 milk samples of which 613 were procured during retail distribution and on delivery to hospitals, schools and day nurseries. With one exception all conformed to the standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. The exception was an informal sample of sterilized milk which contained a small percentage of extraneous water. Further samples from the same source were satisfactory.

There were 558 samples of milk taken from producers' consignments to City dairies and 12 "appeal to cow" samples were obtained at farms.

One formal sample from these deliveries not only contained extraneous water but also 70 parts per million of formaldehyde, contrary to the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations 1925-1958. The producer was prosecuted and fined £5 with £2 6s. 0d. costs.

Twelve samples from five consignments were found to be substantially adulterated and legal proceedings resulted in fines totalling £38 0s. 0d. with £13 16s. 0d. costs.

Investigation of the presence of varying percentages of added water, informal samples from a consignment of fifteen churns, implicated a juvenile at the producer's farm. The producer was cautioned and subsequent samples were satisfactory. Small amounts of extraneous water were found in three other formal samples from another producer who was also cautioned. Two informal samples from two consignments were also found to contain extraneous water but subsequent formal samples were satisfactory.

Twenty-one milk samples were found to be below the presumptive standard for fat but formed parts of consignments satisfying that standard; six other samples, although not complying with the presumptive standard for fat and solids other than fat, were adjudged genuine after being submitted to the Hortvet freezing point test.

All of the 156 informal samples obtained from the attested herd at the Langho Colony farm were satisfactory.

Other food and drugs

There were 1,636 samples (1,035 informal and 601 formal) of other food and drugs obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination; 169 samples were of pre-packed foods and the prescribed notifications were sent to the manufacturers or packers.

The 17 samples (13 informal and 4 formal) in which adulteration or irregularity was found were dealt with in the following manner:—

An informal sample of bread and butter purchased at a snack-bar was found to consist of bread and margarine. A formal sample was procured and found to be bread and margarine. The proprietor was prosecuted and fined £10 0s. 0d.

There was unsatisfactory labelling of 6 pre-packed commodities viz:—canned fruit, pickles, two soup mixes, wine cocktail and cherry brandy. In each case the manufacturer or packer was cautioned and further samples are to be taken.

A sample of sago consisted entirely of tapioca; the vendor was informed of the error and cautioned.

A formal sample of sweets (blended with butter) contained an insufficient quantity of butter to justify the claim. The manufacturer was cautioned and the butter fat content was increased.

Eight parts per million of lead was found in an informal sample of canned fish, probably due to a small splash of loose solder found in the can. Further samples from the same source were satisfactory.

A formal sample of sausage contained preservative without declaration and the vendor was cautioned.

A non-permitted dyestuff, allowed in other countries, was found in a sample of imported canned vegetables. The importer, who was cautioned, was requested to take the necessary action to prevent a recurrence and further samples are to be taken.

The manufacturers were cautioned in connection with a sausage roll showing signs of mould, and a jar of marmalade which contained foreign matter resembling a piece of straw. A packer was cautioned in respect of a carton labelled "White Pepper" which consisted largely of black pepper.

There was a deficiency of acetic acid in a non-brewed condiment and the manufacturer was cautioned.

On information from purchasers, investigations were made into the presence of extraneous matter in some different foods. In each case, having regard to the particular circumstances, including measures found to be taken by the manufacturers or packers to prevent such occurrences and unwillingness of purchasers to be involved with legal proceedings, cautions were issued to the firms concerned.

The Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 to 1948

All 42 samples of condensed and dried milk submitted to the Public Analyst for examination were found to comply with the quality and labelling requirements of the regulations.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959

All samples of ice cream submitted for analysis complied with the prescribed standard.

The samples of food and drugs which failed to meet the requirements of Food and Drugs Act Regulations or Orders are detailed in the following table.

Adulterated and other unsatisfactory samples and action taken

Article	Adulterated or unsatisfactory	Further samples obtained	Cautione	Adulterated or unsatisfactory	Cautione	Summons	Number of samples	Number of convictions	Amount of fines	Amount of costs	Formal samples		Legal proceedings		
											£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Milk	*31	16	6	13	6	6	16	2	0	..	..	..
Bread and butter	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	..	..	..
Canned fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canned fruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canned vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherry brandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marmalade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-brewed condiment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sausage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sausage roll	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soup mix	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar confectionery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White pepper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine cocktail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Includes 25 informal and 2 formal samples adjudged genuine by average fat of consignments and Hortvet freezing point test.

Smoke Prevention

The department's experience indicated that industrial and commercial users of fuels continued to be aware of the necessity to comply with the Clean Air Act in the operation of their boiler plants. Nevertheless, in the 25 contraventions of the Act reported, the main cause of dark smoke emission was unskilled firing in ten instances while in two others it was a contributory cause.

A summary of the various causes follows:—

Smoke emissions reported to the Health Committee

Cause of emission	Action taken		Totals
	Caution	Prosecution	
Unskilled firing	8	2	10
Unskilled firing and other contributory cause ..	—	2	2
Unsuitable fuel	4	—	4
Mechanical failure	3	—	3
Overloaded plant	3	—	3
Lighting up from cold	1	—	1
Open fires on land	—	2	2
Totals	19	6	25

Total amount of penalties and costs awarded £37 9s. 6d.

Timed observations recording smoke emissions

	Number	Timed amount of dark smoke in minutes
Infringement of the Clean Air Act	25	256
Dark smoke but not infringement of the Clean Air Act	140	301
No dark smoke	580	—
Totals	745	557

Prior approval of the installation of furnaces

Under the provisions of the Manchester Corporation Acts, 1946 and 1950, sections 36 and 42 respectively, new furnaces are required to be smokeless as far as practicable. Similar provisions are contained in section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which also prescribes notification of intention to install any furnace with a rated capacity of 55,000 or more British Thermal Units per hour.

Proposals in respect of 215 buildings were considered, of which 42 furnace installations (including two incinerators) were submitted for formal approval and satisfied the relevant requirements of the Clean Air Act.

Where new chimneys are proposed section 10 of the Clean Air Act requires the chimneys to be of sufficient height to prevent, so far as practicable, emissions from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance. Ten of the installations approved included new chimneys, and where the proposed height was less than that considered necessary by the Corporation, it was amended to provide the required increase in height. Fifteen other proposed new plants were dealt with informally in respect of the requirements of the Corporation.

The policy of the City Council, in addition to controlling smoke emission, is also directed towards securing a reduction in the emission of oxides of sulphur to the atmosphere. Where oil fuel is used in Corporation buildings its use is restricted to those grades having a sulphur content not exceeding one per cent. Correspondingly, when oil firing is proposed in privately owned plant the developers are invited to follow the example set by the Corporation. With large plant high costs generally preclude the use of the light oils, but in 21 of the 34 oil fired installations light oil of 35 seconds viscosity will be used.

The type of fuel to be used in boiler plants to which prior approval was granted was as follows

Fuel	Total installations					
Oil 35 seconds viscosity 21						
,, 200 ,, ,, 8						
,, 950 ,, ,, 3						
,, 3,500 ,, ,, 2						
Coke 3						
Gas 1						
Coal 2						
	Total 40					

Two incinerator installations were also approved.

Smokeless zones and smoke control areas

The whole of Wythenshawe became the subject of smoke control from the 1st July, when the extension order for the area between the Altrincham to Stockport railway and the river Mersey, covering 2,183 acres and 8,988 premises, became operative.

An order was made in respect of the Chorlton-cum-Hardy area dealing with 1,787 acres and 10,240 premises and confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government without the necessity for a public inquiry, no objection being submitted. This order will become operative on the 1st October, 1963.

The survey of the next area in the northward drive from the south was completed for an order dealing with 1,269 acres and 10,983 premises forming parts of West Didsbury, Withington and Rusholme. This has been submitted to the Minister with a view to confirmation before the operative date of the preceding Chorlton-cum-Hardy Smoke Control Order, 1962, thereby assuring continuity in the programme of works to be undertaken in respect of successive orders.

The later orders are now dealing with areas where the majority of the properties are privately as distinct from municipally owned, together with an increasing number of older houses. Approximately sixty per cent of the dwellings subject to the Chorlton-cum-Hardy order are privately owned, compared with ten per cent in the first Wythenshawe order. They are also associated with an increase in the number of dwellings where the service of notices becomes necessary to secure the execution of the appropriate work. Fifty-nine such notices were issued compared with 20 in the first area in Wythenshawe.

These features, with greater numbers of owners and contractors and wider variations in the nature and extent of necessary adaptations or replacements of appliances, entail consequential increases in the work of the department.

In the payment of grants of seven-tenths of approved expenditure on works reasonably necessary to avoid contravention of smoke control orders, the discretion available to the Corporation to pay the total cost, without Exchequer contribution for the balance, was exercised in ten instances of owner-occupiers whose financial means were assessed in accordance with the scales of the National Assistance Board. Three other applications with means above that scale, were not approved.

Concurrently with the progress in the establishment of smoke control areas in the southern part of the City, smoke control orders are being applied to clearance areas as their redevelopment proceeds. A smoke control order dealing with the lands subject to the Collyhurst Street Compulsory Purchase Order and some contiguous properties, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and became operative on the 1st September. A similar order was made for lands and properties adjacent to the Rusholme Road area and is to become operative on the 1st August, 1963.

There are now 56,592 premises in the City subject to smokeless zone or smoke control orders either operative or awaiting confirmation, which represents approximately 23 per cent of the total number of premises to be dealt with in the City, compared with a national average of 17.3 per cent in respect of "black areas" throughout the country.

Recording of atmospheric pollution

In connection with the national survey of air pollution the number of sites in the City, at which the daily measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide is made with the standard volumetric apparatus, has been increased from three to eight, the additional five being equipped and brought into operation during the year. These sites and the volumetric apparatus are in accordance with the recommendations of the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. They are intended to provide more reliable evidence of trends in air pollution than the use of the deposit gauges which, however, have been retained at two sites in the City and one outside, the latter being in a semi-rural area for comparative purposes.

The measurement sites now in operation are as follows:—

<i>Volumetric stations</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Site name and description</i>
	9	Rusholme: residential, high population density
	10	Brownley Green: residential, low population density, smoke control area.
	11	Central: City centre, commercial, smokeless zone.
	13	Withington: residential, low population density
	14	Miles Platting: industrial and residential
	15	Clayton: industrial
	16	Springfield: residential, low population density
	17	Wythenshawe centre: residential, low population density, smoke control area
<i>Deposit Gauges</i>	4	Philips Park: industrial
	5	Rusholme: residential, high population density
	12	Styal: rural (for comparative purposes)

The measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide by the volumetric apparatus at eight sites in the City during the period of fog which occurred in Manchester and district in the first week of December, are expressed in the following statement. It will be noted that the lowest smoke readings occurred in the Wythenshawe smoke control area at Brownley Green and Wythenshawe centre and the next lowest was in the City centre smokeless zone. The highest concentrations were at Miles Platting and Rusholme, not yet subject to smoke control orders.

Deposited atmospheric pollution

(Grams per 100 sq. metres)

Monthly averages together with the averages for the previous five years

Station	Rainfall (mm)		Insoluble matter		Soluble matter		Total solids	
	1962	Five yearly average	1962	Five yearly average	1962	Five yearly average	1962	Five yearly average
Philips Park ...	64	74	635	656	357	375	992	1031
Rusholme ...	60	72	496	452	303	299	799	751
Styal... ...	61	—	120	—	190	—	310	—

Styal first used in 1961. No comparable figures available.

Smoke and sulphur dioxide measurements on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th December, 1962,
expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.

		Miles Platting				Brownley Green (Smoke Control Area)				Clayton				Wythenshawe Centre (Smoke Control Area)				Crumpsall				Withington				Rusholme				Central ("Smokeless" Zone)	
December 1962		Smoke	SO ₂	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₄	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₄	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₂	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₄	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₄	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₄	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₄	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₄	Ratio			
3rd/4th	..	688	595	1.16	232	339	0.68	804	751	1.07	236	238	0.99	820	925	0.89	508	516	0.99	632	1144	0.55	524	717	0.73						
4th/5th	..	3643	1819	2.00	1292	1146	1.13	2181	2452	0.88	1048	934	1.12	2924	3246	0.90	2267	2472	0.92	3481	3073	1.13	2070	3238	0.64						
5th/6th	..	3147	1931	1.63	776	807	0.96	2249	1850	1.21	484	551	0.88	3163	2152	1.47	2285	1499	1.53	2164	1910	1.13	2027	2113	0.96						
6th/7th	..	2296	1028	2.23	844	772	1.09	1772	1535	1.16	688	547	1.25	3309	2386	1.39	2148	1399	1.53	2116	1301	1.63	1545	1788	0.86						
7th/8th	..	316	158	2.00	64	205	0.31	376	445	0.85	60	101	0.59	316	326	0.97	144	212	0.68	224	194	1.15	280	400	0.70						

In general, there was moderate fog at noon on the 4th December which became dense at 5.0 p.m., increasing to very dense later in the evening but reducing later and during the morning of the 5th December until almost clear by 11.0 a.m. There was some recurrence subsequently in different districts but the worst effects of "smog" were not experienced, the absence of prolonged, persistent fog avoiding a progressive build-up of pollution throughout the City.

The pollution recorded during a peak period 4/5th December at Rusholme represented approximately 4½ times the daily average for that site in December, 1961 and that in the central area was approximately 3 times the December, 1961 average.

Volumetric apparatus for smoke and sulphur dioxide
Daily averages—microgrammes per cubic metre

Station No. . .	9 Rusholme				10 Brownley Green				11 Central				13 Withington				14 Miles Platting				15 Clayton				16 Springfield				17 Wythenshawe centre			
	Smoke	SO ₂	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₂	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₂	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₂	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₂	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₂	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₂	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₂	Ratio	Smoke	SO ₂	Ratio					
1962																																
January ..	532	518	1.03	179	239	0.75	441	726	0.61	349	375	0.93																				
February ..	366	378	0.97	133	183	0.73	211	404	0.52	249	238	1.05																				
March ..	394	395	1.00	193	229	0.84	353	580	0.61	377	326	1.16																				
April ..	238	267	0.89	90	128	0.70	189	351	0.54	192	170	1.13	309	276	1.12																	
May ..	162	176	0.91	62	114	0.54	146	272	0.54	121	143	0.85	236	261	0.90																	
June ..	74	83	0.89	24	70	0.34	69	116	0.61	40	74	0.54	153	124	1.23																	
July ..	104	107	0.97	50	93	0.54	81	139	0.58	73	85	0.86	151	144	1.05	107	134	0.80	108	118	0.92											
August ..	107	112	0.96	35	63	0.56	88	146	0.60	63	76	0.83	171	171	1.00	134	145	0.92	155	148	1.05	28	32	0.88								
September ..	177	172	1.03	62	99	0.63	129	191	0.68	119	121	0.98	268	287	0.93	186	183	1.02	226	199	1.14	52	63	0.83								
October ..	347	295	1.18	114	156	0.73	252	349	0.72	254	199	1.28	436	371	1.17	353	318	1.11	508	421	1.21	91	98	0.93								
November ..	576	531	1.09	256	295	0.87	436	590	0.74	478	388	1.23	717	510	1.40	532	481	1.11	826	608	1.36	239	225	1.06								
December ..	740	669	1.11	276	350	0.79	519	728	0.71	622	515	1.21	895	*		579	615	0.94	916	784	1.17	247	263	0.94								
Daily average for whole year ..	318	309	1.03	123	168	0.73	243	383	0.63	245	226	1.08																				

*Interference by severe frost; average for 19 days : 460
(Station 12 is not used for daily volumetric estimations)

Housing Conditions

Clearance areas

Collyhurst Street Housing Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957

One vacated house was demolished.

Rusholme Road Housing Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959

The rehousing of families and the demolition of the vacated houses continued; 514 families were rehoused by the Corporation and 93 families found their own accommodation; 456 vacated houses were demolished.

City Road Housing Compulsory Purchase Order, 1961

This order, made by the City Council on the 20th February, 1961, dealing with 1,018 dwellings in the City Road clearance areas, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 4th April, 1962. The Minister directed that 32 premises should be transferred from Part I of the order to Part II, also that payments under section 60 of the Housing Act, 1957, be made by the City Council in respect of 31 well-maintained houses.

The rehousing of the occupants of houses commenced in July and the demolition of the vacated houses began in August; 259 families were rehoused by the Corporation and three families found their own accommodation; 40 vacated houses were demolished.

Morton Street, Longsight, Housing Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959

The patching of the unfit houses acquired by the Corporation for temporary retention commenced in January under the supervision of the Director of Housing. There were 13 structurally dangerous and unfit houses demolished and 13 families rehoused by the Corporation. By the end of the year 222 houses were remaining in the area.

Rodney Street, Ancoats, Clearance Orders, Numbers 1 and 2, 1961

Rodney Street, Ancoats, Housing Compulsory Purchase Order, 1961

The rehousing of all families was completed, 218 families being rehoused by the Corporation while 22 families found their own accommodation; 249 houses were demolished.

Rochdale Road/Collyhurst Road Housing Compulsory Purchase Order, 1961

Confirmation of this order dealing with 423 houses in the Rochdale Road/Collyhurst Road clearance areas was given by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 2nd May, 1962, and he directed that one licensed premises should be transferred from Part I to Part II of the order, also that payments in respect of 23 well-maintained houses should be made by the Corporation.

The rehousing of the occupants of houses and the demolition of the vacated houses began in November. There were 256 families rehoused by the Corporation and seven families found their own accommodation; 37 vacated houses were demolished.

Earl Street, Longsight, Housing Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960

There were 19 structurally dangerous and unfit houses demolished and 15 displaced families rehoused by the Corporation; two families found their own accommodation.

Lodge Street, Collyhurst, Housing Compulsory Purchase Orders, Numbers 1, 2 and 3, 1961

A public local inquiry into the Corporation's application for the confirmation of these orders was held on the 28th February, 1962. Objections relating to 170 houses out of a total of 916 in the clearance areas at the time of the making of the orders were heard by the Ministry's Inspector (Mr. A. Burton-Stibdon, M.I.MUN.E.).

The Minister confirmed the orders on the 18th September, 1962, subject to the transfer of four licensed premises, three houses and shops and one shop from Part I to Part II of the orders; he directed the Council to make payments under section 60 of the Housing Act, 1957, in respect of 43 well-maintained houses. There were nine structurally dangerous and unfit houses demolished and nine families rehoused by the Corporation; one family found their own rehousing accommodation.

Rutland Street, Hulme, Housing Compulsory Purchase Orders, Numbers 1 and 2, 1961

Objections by owners to the inclusion of 56 houses out of a total of 531 in these orders were lodged with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government; consequently a public local inquiry was held on the 29th March, 1962, by the Ministry's inspector (Mr. B. J. Fleming, A.R.I.B.A.).

Order No. 2 was confirmed by the Minister on the 9th November, 1962, and Order No. 1 on the 19th November, 1962, subject to the transfer of five licensed premises and 4 houses and shops from Part I to Part II of the orders; he directed the Council to make payments under section 60 of the Housing Act, 1957, in respect of 78 well-maintained houses. There were 30 structurally dangerous and unfit houses demolished and 31 displaced families rehoused by the Corporation.

Boundary Lane, All Saints, Housing Compulsory Purchase Orders, Numbers 1 and 2, 1962

These orders dealing with 721 houses in the Boundary Lane, All Saints, Clearance Areas were made on the 29th January, 1962, and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. The owners objected to the inclusion of 133 houses out of a total of 721 in the orders and a public local inquiry was held by the Ministry's inspector (Mr. R. H. Heath, A.R.I.C.S., A.M.T.P.I., DIP.T.P.) on the 29th May, 1962. Confirmation of the orders is awaited.

There were twelve structurally dangerous and unfit houses demolished and nine families rehoused by the Corporation.

328A/330, City Road Clearance Order, 1961

The two houses contained in this order were demolished by the owners and two displaced families were rehoused by the Corporation; one family found their own accommodation.

Livesey Street, Hugh Oldham, Clearance Orders, Numbers 1 to 3, 1962

Livesey Street, Hugh Oldham, Housing Compulsory Purchase Orders, Numbers 1 to 3, 1962

The Council, on the 7th February, 1962, determined to secure the clearance of 853 houses in the Livesey Street, Hugh Oldham, Clearance Areas by making three clearance orders and three compulsory purchase orders; these orders made on the 21st May, 1962, were submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

Clearance Order Number 1 was confirmed on the 11th September, Clearance Order Number 2 on the 18th September and Clearance Order Number 3 on the 19th October, all without modification.

A public local inquiry into objections by owners concerning 102 houses out of a total of 840 in the compulsory purchase orders was held by the Ministry's inspector (Mr. A. G. Kelly, M.I.MUN.E.) on the 26th September and the decision of the Minister is awaited.

Both the houses included in Clearance Order Number 3 were demolished and three displaced families rehoused by the Corporation. A further 26 structurally dangerous and unfit houses were demolished and 13 displaced families rehoused by the Corporation.

Nelson Street, Miles Platting, Housing Compulsory Purchase Orders, Numbers 1 and 2, 1962

On the 2nd May, 1962, the Council determined to secure the clearance of 960 houses in the clearance areas by making two compulsory purchase orders and these were later submitted for confirmation; a public local inquiry is to be held on the 23rd January, 1963.

There were 61 structurally dangerous and unfit houses demolished and 59 families rehoused by the Corporation; one family found their own rehousing accommodation.

Vine Street, Hulme, Housing Compulsory Purchase Orders, Numbers 1 and 2, 1962

Following the decision of the City Council two compulsory purchase orders were made on the 23rd October, 1962, to secure the clearance of 1,208 houses in the Vine Street, Hulme, Clearance Areas and these were later submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

There were 11 structurally dangerous and unfit houses demolished and seven families rehoused by the Corporation.

Thomas Street, West Gorton, Clearance Orders, Numbers 1 to 3, 1962

Thomas Street, West Gorton, Housing Compulsory Purchase Orders, Numbers 1 to 3, 1962

The official representation for 1,029 houses in the Thomas Street, West Gorton, Area was considered by the Council on the 3rd January, 1962, and the areas declared to be clearance areas.

On the 5th September, 1962, the Council determined to secure the clearance of the areas by making three clearance orders and three compulsory purchase orders; these orders were sealed on the 17th December, 1962, and later submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

Two structurally dangerous and unfit houses were demolished.

Radnor Street, Hulme, Clearance Areas Numbers 1 to 11, 1962

The inspection and survey was completed and an official representation of 10th April, 1962, involving 1,282 houses occupied by 1,265 families comprising 4,149 persons, was submitted to the Health Committee and later declared to be clearance areas by the City Council.

Since the date of representation seven structurally dangerous and unfit houses have been demolished and six displaced families rehoused by the Corporation.

Fenwick Street, Hulme, Clearance Area, 1962

The inspection and survey was completed and an official representation, dated 7th June, 1962, involving 521 houses occupied by 532 families comprising 1,792 persons was submitted to the Health Committee and later declared to be a clearance area by the City Council.

Since the date of representation five structurally dangerous and unfit houses have been demolished and four displaced families rehoused by the Corporation.

Tamworth Street, Hulme, Clearance Area, Numbers 1 to 8, 1962

The inspection and survey was completed and an official representation, dated 29th August, 1962, involving 966 houses occupied by 946 families comprising 2,960 persons was submitted to the Health Committee and later declared to be clearance areas by the City Council.

Since the date of representation seven structurally dangerous and unfit houses have been demolished and seven displaced families rehoused by the Corporation.

Junction Street, Hulme, Clearance Areas, Numbers 1 to 10, 1962

The inspection and survey was completed and an official representation, dated 13th December, 1962, involving 790 houses occupied by 751 families comprising 2,426 persons was submitted to the Health Committee.

Ellesmere Street, Hulme, Clearance Areas, Numbers 1 to 9, 1962

The inspection and survey was completed and an official representation, dated 13th December, 1962, involving 492 houses occupied by 468 families comprising 1,422 persons was submitted to the Health Committee.

The progress of slum clearance in the City, since the first post-war clearance area in 1951, is shown in the appended statement.

Pre-war Clearance areas

The undermentioned clearance areas, represented prior to 1939, remain in abeyance as the orders then made by the City Council were not confirmed by the Minister:—

<i>Clearance areas</i>	<i>Number of houses</i>
Portion of Oldham Road, New Cross	117
Portion of St. George's	16
Hutchins Street	18
Enoch Street	14
Ruth Court	1

Total number of unfit houses in these areas on the 31st December 1962 166

Eight structurally dangerous and unfit houses included in the above-mentioned areas were demolished during the year.

Individually unfit houses

Housing Act, 1936 section 11

One house represented in previous years was demolished. Two houses, which are still unoccupied and their entrances bricked up, cannot as yet be demolished as such action would affect the stability of the adjoining occupied premises.

Manchester Corporation Act, 1946, section 31

There were 654 houses deemed to be unfit and certified by the City Architect as structurally dangerous, necessitating the urgent rehousing of 519 families by the Housing Committee. Demolished houses totalled 515 and 372 families were rehoused by the Corporation while 21 families found their own accommodation.

Certification of Unfit Houses in the Link Road 17/7 and Educational Redevelopment Projects

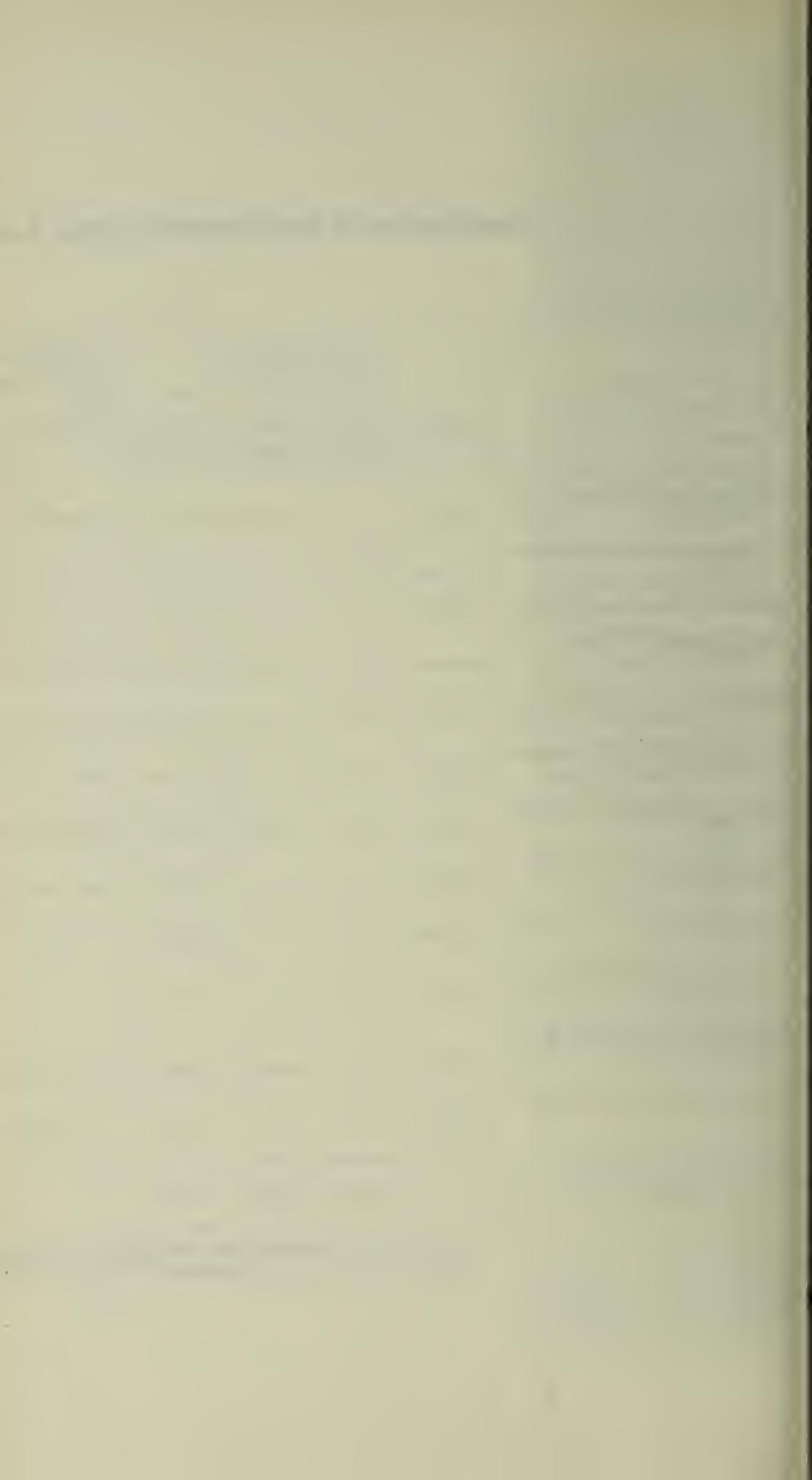
Progress tables

31st December, 1962.

Title	Official certification				Houses in the area on making of order		Date of public local inquiry	Order confirmed by Minister			Number of houses demolished			Number of families re-housed by Corporation		
					Date	No. of houses		Date	No. of houses		To 31-12-61	To 31-12-62	Total To 31-12-62	To 31-12-61	To 31-12-62	Total To 31-12-62
	Date	No. of houses	No. of families	No. of persons					included	excluded						
London Road Declaration of Unfitness Order	29-5-59	26	22	70	20-7-59	26	24-11-59	15-3-60	26	—	20	—	20	16	—	16
Ducie Secondary Technical School E.C.P.O.	11-6-59	8	15	81	5-1-59	8	—	20-5-59	8	—	8	—	8	4	—	4
Regional College of Art E.C.P.O.	11-6-59	33	34	119	11-5-59	33	23-10-59	25-2-60	33	—	33	—	33	28	—	28
Central Technical College E.C.P.O.	19-6-59	50	35	124	5-5-58	50	30-10-58	23-1-59	50	—	52*	—	52	36	—	36
Rumford St. and Devas St. Chorlton-on-Medlock C.P.O.	3-7-59	39	46	223	8-6-59	39	5-11-59	22-2-60	39	—	42†	—	42	27	—	27
St. John's College of Further Education E.C.P.O. . . .	13-8-59	25	21	68	30-11-59	25	—	5-8-60 11-8-60	25	—	25	—	25	20	—	20
South Hulme Secondary School E.C.P.O.	17-5-60	146	145	515	9-10-61	146	11-7-62	29-11-62	146	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
St. George's C. of E. Primary School E.C.P.O.	30-6-60	30	23	72	13-6-60	30	9-3-61	29-5-61	30	—	5	—	5	5	18	23
St. Augustine's R.C. Primary School E.C.P.O.	7-12-60	11	9	26	2-8-60	11	—	18-11-60	11	—	1	2	3	1	9	10
Hr. Ormond St. County Primary School E.C.P.O.	31-7-61	4	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Link Road 17/7 Declaration of Unfitness Orders Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	30-10-61	532	481	1,644	26-3-62	501	21-8-62	4-2-63	490	11	—	28	28	—	27	27
Acomb Street and Eldon Street C.P.O.	12-10-62	55	56	228	3-9-62	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		959	890	3,190		924			858	11	186	30	216	137	55	192

NOTE: *Two unfit houses not included in the order demolished by arrangement with the owner.

†Three unfit houses not included in the order, as they were already owned by the university.



Clearance Areas

Progress table

31st DECEMBER, 1962

Clearance areas	Official representation				Houses not included in the order				Houses in the area on making of order		Date of public local inquiry	Order confirmed by Minister		Number of houses demolished			Number of families rehoused by Corporation				
	Date	Number of houses	Number of families	Number of persons	Demolished prior to order			Other	Date	Number of houses		Date	Number of houses included	Number of houses excluded	31-12-61	31-12-62	Total to 31-12-62	31-12-61	31-12-62	Total to 31-12-62	
					To 31-12-61	To 31-12-62	Total														
Ridgway Street, 1 to 14	5-10-51	257	259	824	19	—	19	—	C.P.O. 16-3-53	238	21-10-53	25-3-54	238	—	238	—	238	231	—	231	
St. George's, 1 to 24	3-7-53	504	502	1,595	68	—	68	1	C.P.O. 27-5-55	435	25-10-55	29-2-56	427	8	427	—	427	389	—	389	
Miles Platting, 1 to 14	16-2-54	771	779	2,400	48	—	48	1	C.P.O. 2-8-55	722	17-1-56	18-6-56	722	—	722	—	722	674	—	674	
Mill Street, 1 to 13	15-7-54	570	582	1,827	9	—	9	2	C.P.O. 26-9-55	559	28-2-56	23-7-56	558	1	558	—	558	492	—	492	
Harpurhey	14-4-55	269	269	849	35	—	35	—	C.P.O. 19-12-55	234	24-4-56	16-10-56	231	3	231	—	231	226	—	226	
Bradford Road, 1 to 9	12-4-56	954	998	2,942	34	—	34	—	C.P.O. No. 1, 1-7-57	728	16-10-57	6-3-58	728	—	726	—	726	681	—	681	
Collyhurst Street, 1 to 10	14-7-56	594	597	1,847	18	—	18	—	C.P.O. No. 2, 20-5-57	192	27-8-57	28-10-57	192	—	23	—	23	23	—	23	
Rusholme Road, 1 to 33	2-5-57	1,110	1,172	3,913	58	—	58	*21	C.P.O. No. 1, 2-9-57	3	—	20-6-58	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	514	
Baguley, Springfield Cottages	6-6-58	3	3	8	—	—	—	—	C.P.O. No. 2, 2-9-57	4	18-12-57	20-6-58	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	
City Road, 1 to 7	6-11-58	1,057	1,035	3,119	39	—	39	—	C.P.O. No. 3, 2-9-57	34	10-2-60	25-8-60	34	—	11	—	11	—	—	11	
Morton Street, Longsight, 1 and 2	16-2-59	248	246	765	—	—	—	—	C.P.O. 26-5-59	982	10-2-60	13-3-61	974	8	91	456	547	163	514	677	
Rodney Street, Ancoats, 1 to 7	31-3-59	294	278	905	16	—	16	7	C.O. No. 1, 26-5-59	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	
Rochdale Road/Collyhurst Road, 1 to 19 . .	10-8-59	445	422	1,274	22	—	22	—	C.O. No. 2, 26-5-59	11	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	11	
Earl Street, Longsight, 1 to 3	6-11-59	406	405	1,161	—	—	—	—	C.O. No. 3, 26-5-59	34	—	—	—	—	34	—	34	32	—	32	
Lodge Street, Collyhurst, 1 to 6	3-6-60	984	962	2,982	48	—	48	—	C.P.O. 20-2-61	248	16-6-60	29-5-61	247	1	12	13	25	10	13	23	
Rutland Street, Hulme, 1 to 8	6-10-60	612	576	1,807	13	—	13	†68	C.O. No. 1, 20-2-61	2	—	21-7-61	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Boundary Lane, All Saints, 1 to 4	7-12-60	734	757	2,355	4	—	4	9	C.O. No. 2, 20-2-61	5	14-6-61	26-7-61	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
328A/330, City Road	10-2-61	2	3	9	—	—	—	—	C.O. No. 3, 20-2-61	264	2-1-62	2-11-61	261	3	12	249	261	21	211	232	
Boundary Lane, All Saints, 1 to 4	7-12-60	734	757	2,355	4	—	4	9	C.P.O. 25-9-61	423	2-1-62	2-5-62	422	1	1	37	38	—	256	256	
Vine Street, Hugh Oldham, 1 to 16	13-4-61	888	864	2,702	24	7	31	4	C.P.O. 10-10-60	406	31-1-61	18-9-61	403	3	2	19	21	1	15	16	
Nelson Street, Miles Platting, 1 to 8	13-7-61	1,002	968	2,877	17	24	41	1	C.P.O. No. 1, 30-10-61	417	28-2-62	18-9-62	412	5	8	7	7	2	8	10	
Vine Street, Hulme, 1 to 3	9-10-61	1,224	1,208	3,984	7	8	15	1	C.P.O. No. 2, 30-10-61	467	28-2-62	18-9-62	466	1	1	2	10	6	1	7	
Thomas Street, West Gorton, 1 to 11	12-12-61	1,029	994	3,061	—	1	1	3	C.P.O. No. 3, 30-10-61	52	28-2-62	18-9-62	51	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	
Radnor Street, Hulme, 1 to 11	10-4-62	1,282	1,265	4,149	—	7	7	—	C.P.O. No. 1, 4-12-61	331	29-3-62	19-11-62	326	5	13	30	43	16	30	46	
Fenwick Street, Hulme	7-6-62	521	532	1,792	—	5	5	—	C.P.O. No. 2, 4-12-61	200	29-3-62	9-11-62	196	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Tamworth Street, Hulme, 1 to 8	29-8-62	966	946	2,960	—	7	7	—	C.O. No. 1, 10-7-61	2	—	26-9-61	2	—	—	2	2	—	2		
Junction Street, Hulme, 1 to 10	13-12-62	790	751	2,426	—	—	—	—	C.O. No. 1, 21-5-62	253	29-5-62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ellesmere Street, Hulme, 1 to 9	13-12-62	492	468	1,422	—	—	—	—	C.O. No. 2, 21-5-62	468	29-5-62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals		18,008	17,841	55,955	479	59	538	118		13,320			8,474	77	3,723	930	4,653	3,538	1,388	4,926	

[NOTE: * 21 houses included in London Road Declaration of Unfitness Order, 1959.

† 68 houses included in proposed Link Road 17/7 Declaration of Unfitness Order, No. 1, 1961.

‡ Application for the confirmation of C.O. Nos. 1 and 2 withdrawn, as the 15 houses were demolished by the owners under section 31 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1946.]

Manchester Corporation Act, 1946, section 32

Public Health Act, 1936, section 58

Manchester Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1867, section 38

Highways Act, 1959, section 145

There were 109 structurally dangerous and unfit houses demolished under the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts and 31 families rehoused by the Corporation.

Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health

Fifteen houses owned by the Corporation were found to be unfit for human habitation; 17 houses certified unfit in previous years were demolished and 13 families were rehoused by the Corporation.

Redevelopment projects—(unfit houses)

Link Road 17/7, Declaration of Unfitness Orders, Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1961

The above-mentioned orders made on the 26th March, 1962, deal with 501 unfit houses within the boundaries of Link Road 17/7 and situated in the Hulme, Chorlton-on-Medlock and Ardwick districts on land which the Council are authorised to acquire compulsorily by section 4 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1961.

Objections to their inclusion in the orders by the owners of 95 houses out of a total of 501 were heard by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector (Mr. A. Burton-Stibson, M.I.MUN.E.) at a public local inquiry held on the 21st August, 1962; the Minister's decision is awaited.

There were 28 structurally dangerous and unfit houses included in the orders demolished by the owners and 27 displaced families rehoused by the Corporation.

Acomb Street and Eldon Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962

Inspection and survey was carried out of premises included in a compulsory purchase order made under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, authorizing the Council to acquire lands for University development. Fifty-five houses were certified to be unfit for human habitation, necessitating the rehousing of 56 families.

By the end of 1962, 401 houses on land required for various redevelopment projects were certified unfit for human habitation by the Medical Officer of Health; 168 of these houses were demolished and 149 families rehoused by the Corporation. Details are given in the appended statement.

Rehousing on medical grounds

The department dealt with 3,941 applications for rehousing or transfer on medical grounds. Almost one half of the cases related to tenants of Corporation houses who wished to transfer to alternative accommodation. In each instance reports on the housing conditions and the supporting medical evidence were examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

There were 1,972 applications considered for rehousing of which 1,176 were initial applications; one was recommended for immediate rehousing and a degree of priority was recommended in 1,070 cases. There were 796 applications, which had been previously considered, reviewed by reason of additional medical evidence or changed circumstances; subsequently two were recommended for immediate rehousing and an additional degree of priority was recommended in 208 cases.

Of 1,623 applications considered for transfer on medical grounds, including 1,070 new applications, one was recommended for immediate transfer and a degree of priority was recommended in 967 cases. A review of 553 cases, which had been previously considered for transfer, resulted in two being recommended for immediate transfer and an additional degree of priority was allocated to 164 cases.

The Director of Housing was informed of the Medical Officer of Health's recommendation in each case and his attention directed to any family found to be living in overcrowded conditions. The department was notified of 914 families provided with alternative accommodation who had been recommended for preferential consideration on medical grounds.

There was an increase in the number of cases considered by the Medical Officer of Health. It was evident from the case records that many sick persons in the City were living in damp, dilapidated, overcrowded and seriously unfit dwellings. There was also a growing demand by Corporation tenants for transfer from one type or area of accommodation to another.

Abatement of overcrowding

Since the overcrowding survey in 1936, which showed that 2·1 per cent of all families were overcrowded by the Housing Act standard, comprehensive surveys to maintain up-to-date records of overcrowding throughout the City have been impossible. However, the inspection of 18,008 unfit houses, included in inner ring clearance areas from 1951 through 1962, disclosed that one per cent of the dwellings were overcrowded by the Housing Act standard. In all cases of overcrowding brought to the notice of the department the Director of Housing was informed if the tenant and/or lodger families were registered for a Corporation house.

Houses in multiple occupation

Unsatisfactory conditions at 206 houses let in lodgings were the subject of action necessitating court proceedings in three instances. Failure to abate overcrowding resulted in a fine of £2, while a fine of £5 was imposed for non-observance of section 57 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1950; this requires that, in the management of houses let in lodgings unless the "occupier" is resident on the premises, the house shall not be so let without the consent of the Corporation. The third offender was fined £3 for failing to comply with a repairs notice.

The Housing Act, 1961, Part II and the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962, introduced new powers and detailed administrative procedures.

Where the Corporation is satisfied that a house let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family is in an unsatisfactory state, in consequence of failure to maintain proper standards of management, they may by order direct that the regulations shall apply. In particular, they may require the person





managing the house to ensure the repair, maintenance, cleansing and good order of all means of water supply and drainage in the house, of kitchens, bathrooms, waterclosets, sinks and wash basins in common use, of common staircases, corridors and passageways, of outbuildings, yards and gardens in common use and to make satisfactory arrangements for refuse disposal.

These regulations do not deal with enforcement of the provision of additional facilities, which, however, may be required under the Act by the service of notices in respect of adequate lighting, ventilation, water supply, personal washing facilities, drainage, sanitary conveniences, storage, preparation and cooking of food, disposal of waste water and the provision of space heating, having regard to the number of individuals or households in residence and the age, character and prospective life of the house. Similarly, adequate means of escape in case of fire may be required. With a view to the prevention or reduction of over-occupation in relation to existing facilities a new control is introduced, whereby the Corporation may make a "direction order" prescribing the maximum number of persons permitted to live in the house.

In addition to these new powers, section 57 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1950, requires the consent of the Corporation for the letting of a house in lodgings if the "occupier" is not resident on the premises.

The department does not have a reliable record of the total number of houses let in lodgings, but clearly such lettings have increased since the byelaw registration provisions were repealed in 1954. At that time, the department's register contained 1,098 houses let in lodgings, which, however, was not considered to be the actual number. It is known from the electoral roll that more than 4,000 houses in the City contain three or more families and approximately 23,000 contain two families.

Conditions at all these houses will not be such as to require formal action under the new provisions, but the necessary survey and inspections have commenced to secure and maintain reasonable standards.

Repairs

It was necessary to serve 11,678 preliminary and statutory notices under the Public Health and Manchester Corporation Acts to secure repairs at houses. In most instances the work was carried out voluntarily but court action was required in 177 cases, and 86 nuisance orders were granted with total costs of £39 4s. One owner was fined £3 and a summons had to be issued for further proceedings in connection with one nuisance order before the necessary work was carried out.

The restoration of adequate means of artificial lighting in living or sleeping rooms was required by 35 informal and 20 statutory notices under section 32 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1958. Section 33 was invoked to secure the reinstatement or repair of boundary walls to the yards of 549 houses, the work being carried out by the department in the default of the owners in 46 cases.

General repairs and plumbing or drainage works were carried out under default powers at 897 houses, including 182 where the owners could not be traced. Work required by notices was also undertaken at 74 houses at the request of the owners.

The total costs of these works carried out by the department, including the repair and maintenance of lengths of public sewer, was £10,426, of which £10,216 was recoverable from the owners. The balance of £210 related to certain lengths of public sewer and was charged to the City fund.

The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1962, dealing with the information to be supplied to tenants by landlords, became operative on the 1st November. A person, with a right to occupy any premises of any rental or other value as a residence in consideration of a rent payable weekly, must be supplied by the landlord with a rent book or other similar document which must contain the name and address of the landlord. An exception is made in the case of premises let at a rent which includes a payment for "board", where the value of that board forms a substantial proportion of the whole rent. If the Rent Acts apply, the rent book must also contain the particulars prescribed in the Rent Restrictions Regulations, 1957.

The following statement deals with applications received for certificates of disrepair and the cancellation of certificates under the Rent Act, 1957, during 1962 compared with 1961.

Part I—Applications for certificates of disrepair

		1962	1961
Number of applications for certificates	72	128	
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	5	13	
Number of decisions to issue certificates—			
in respect of some but not all defects	50	102	
in respect of all defects	14	25	
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the first schedule	39	78	
Number of undertakings refused by local authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the first schedule	Nil	1	
Number of certificates issued	21	47	

Part II—Applications for cancellation of certificates

*Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	22	41
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	10	16
Decisions of local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	7	14
Certificates cancelled by local authority	18	44

*The 22 applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates related to:—

18 certificates which were issued under the Rent Act, 1957.

3 certificates which were issued under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

1 certificate which was issued under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920-1939.

Improvement grants

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

Housing Acts, 1957 and 1961

Manchester Corporation Act, 1962, section 44

Subject to the prescribed conditions being satisfied either standard or discretionary grants are available, under one or other of the Housing Acts, to owners towards the cost of undertaking certain improvements at dwelling-houses.

By reason of the exceptional housing problems in the City, the Corporation, on the recommendation of the Health Committee, obtained powers under section 44 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1962, to make a grant, without Exchequer contribution, for the provision of one or more of the amenities for which standard grants are payable, in respect of unfit houses which do not qualify for grants under the national scheme. In securing this provision an undertaking was given that a local grant would not be made unless an unfit house had a life of at least eight years.

The standard and discretionary grants under the national scheme have been administered by the Housing Committee. Having regard, however, to the dominant issue in considering improvement grants being whether the dwellings when improved will be fit for human habitation and likely to remain fit for the prescribed statutory period and, under the new local grant scheme, what life can be given to the unfit house, the City Council in December referred the administration of both the national and local grant schemes to the Health Committee. This change becomes operative in 1963.

Applications for standard grants in respect of 209 houses (131 from owner/occupiers and 78 from owners) were referred by the Director of Housing to this department, for consideration in respect of the prescribed conditions relating to fitness, after the carrying out of the proposed improvements, for not less than fifteen years; six applications were, however, subsequently withdrawn.

One hundred and thirty six houses were in such condition as not to be unfit, with a secure life of not less than fifteen years, and the applications were supported. Sixty seven houses were unfit with a limited residual life, consequently the applications could not be supported.

Applications for discretionary grants in respect of 17 houses (fifteen from owner/occupiers and two from owners) were also received; six were in respect of the conversion of larger type houses into flats and eleven for the modernisation of older houses. Nine of the houses were found to be suitable for improvement, but adverse reports had to be given in eight cases owing to the dwellings not being suitable for improvement by reason of unfitness, bad arrangement and limited residual life.

Common lodging houses

The number of common lodging houses registered with the department remained unchanged as indicated in the following statement:—

	Registered for	Average no. in residence	Charges
A (Social organization) ..	428	400	Bed and breakfast 5s. per night; 4s. per night in rooms containing 3 beds.
B (Social organization) ..	245	245	5s. per night ; 35s. per week.
C (Private)	70	70	21s. per week (all cubicles).
D (Social organization) ..	90	90	9s. 6d. per day; £3 2s. 6d. per week (full board).
E (Private)	28	28	24s. 6d. per week.
F Ashton House (municipal hostel for women) ..	210	108	4s. per night ; £1 6s. 6d. per week (all cubicles).
G Walton House (municipal hostel for men) ..	452	359	4s. 6d. per night ; £1 10s. 0d. per week (all cubicles).

Improvements in the general facilities at the two municipal hostels entailed a reduction of twelve in the number of cubicles at one ; details of the accommodation at both hostels are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

Work in respect of the means of escape in case of fire was carried out at two of the hostels owned by welfare organizations.

Unsatisfactory conditions contravening the byelaws, at the smaller of the privately owned houses, necessitated legal proceedings against the registered keeper and fines amounting to £11 were imposed by the Magistrates' Court. The continued registration of this house is under review.

The personal cleansing and the disinfection of the clothing of 251 lodgers was carried out at the department's cleansing clinic.

Movable dwellings

The use of twelve separate unauthorized and unsuitable sites by movable dwellings necessitated the service of 86 removal notices under the provisions of section 18 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1956. In addition, 38 caravans were removed from sites following verbal cautions.

Legal proceedings, following non-compliance with notices, were instituted in ten cases, in seven of which the caravans concerned were removed prior to Court hearings. Orders for removal, subsequently complied with, were made in respect of three caravans.

Section 17 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1956, which prohibited movable dwellings being placed or kept on land in the City without the consent of the Corporation, ceased to apply to caravans within the meaning of Part I of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, as the result of an Order made by the Minister of Housing and Local Government after consultation with the City Council. The Order which came into operation on 13th August was made because of the similarity of the provisions of section 17 and of Part I of the 1960 Act.

In accordance with the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, licences were issued in respect of six existing sites for use by 34 caravans. The licensees authorize the use of land as a caravan site subject to compliance with certain specified conditions including gross density, hard standings, fire fighting appliances, water supply, drainage, sanitation and washing facilities, refuse disposal, storage space and the general condition of, and provision of suitable facilities in, each caravan.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government in Circular No. 6/62 drew the attention of local authorities to the problems associated with gypsies and other caravan dwellers who have no fixed abode. A survey made in April showed that there were only ten such occupants of three caravans on three different sites in the City.

Canal boats

Canal boats for the conveyance of merchandise and also used as dwellings are subject to control under provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Regulations made under the Canal Boats Act, 1878.

The number of canal boats on the department's register and known to be in use was 45, all "crewed" by men.

One hundred and thirty-four inspections were made of the living accommodation on boats using canals in the City and in 18 instances deficiencies, including disrepair and lack of cleanliness, were found. Eight notices were served and in ten cases verbal cautions secured prompt attention. Five notices issued during the previous year were complied with.

In certain boats, following a request by the department, alloy water storage tanks which caused a metallic taste in the water were replaced by tin lined copper tanks.

No infectious disease was reported as having occurred on canal boats within the City.

Occupational Conditions

Industrial premises

The Factories Act, 1961, which became operative on the 1st April, 1962, consolidates the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, and certain other enactments dealing with the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in industrial occupations.

Enforcement is mainly by Minister of Labour Inspectors, but the requirements of Part I as to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors in respect of factories without mechanical power, are dealt with by the department, except where special provisions against the risk of industrial disease or other special injury apply. Requirements as to sanitary conveniences at all factories are dealt with by the department.

At the end of the year there were 4,594 factories with mechanical power and 396 without, together with 209 other similar premises, electrical stations, institutions and building operations which are subject to the provisions of the Act.

In two instances it was necessary to prosecute occupiers for failure to comply with the requirements of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations. A fine of forty shillings was imposed in one case whilst in the other the action was dismissed, the necessary convenience in the meantime having been provided.

Factories

Factories Act, 1961—inspection of mechanical and non-mechanical factories, etc.

Premises (1)	Number on register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by local authorities . . .	396	173	4	—
Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority . . .	4594	1857	49	2
Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' premises) . . .	209	231	—	—
Totals	5199	2261	53	2

Factories in which defects were found.

Particulars	Defects				Letters re defects in factories	Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re- medied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (section 1)	1	1	—	1	2	—
Overcrowding (section 2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (section 3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (section 4)	1	1	—	1	2	—
Insufficient drainage of floors (section 6)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences						
Insufficient	14	8*	—	9	5	1
Unsuitable or defective	146	85*	—	71	40	1
Not separate for sexes	12	8*	—	3	4	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relative to outworkers)	12	—	12	—	—	—
Totals	186	103*	12	85	53	2

*includes cases from previous year.

Outwork

One thousand, nine hundred and sixty-two outworkers were notified by 268 firms carrying on business in Manchester. Of these, 1,227 outworkers resided in the City and 735 in districts of other local authorities who were duly notified by the department. Seventeen outworkers resident in the City but employed by contractors outside Manchester were notified to the department by the local authorities concerned.

The total number of firms concerned in Manchester, 268, was 61 less and the number of outworkers engaged, 1,962, was 331 fewer than in the previous year. With the exception of those engaged in outwork on household textiles, in which there was some increase, there were reductions in each of the other trades.

Details of trades and outworkers are as follows:—

Trades	Number of Outworkers Resident	
	Inside City	Outside City
Wearing apparel	770	528
Tailors	104	23
Overalls	43	12
Umbrellas	91	56
Household textiles	147	72
Soft furnishings	46	37
Cartons	43	7
Totals	1,244	735

Shops, employment of assistants and young persons

The law, dealing with these and related requirements for shop workers, is that of the Shops Act, 1950, which together with The Young Persons Employment Act, 1938, is administered by the department, but duties concerned with evening and Sunday closing of shops are dealt with by the Chief Constable.

Inspectors reported the absence of prescribed forms as to assistants' weekly half-holidays or the employment of young persons in 288 instances. The appropriate forms were subsequently obtained and exhibited without the necessity for formal action.

An infringement of the Manchester Shops (Fixing of the Weekly Half-Holiday) Order, Number 7, which requires all shops in the City carrying on the retail trade or business of the sale of meat, other than cooked meat, to close on Wednesday or Saturday afternoon, was dealt with by a caution. The absence of suitable or sufficient sanitary conveniences was reported in 32 instances and other unsatisfactory conditions were; inadequate washing facilities (15), absence of proper facilities for the taking of meals (15), insufficient means of heating (5) and inadequate lighting in one instance. These deficiencies were remedied or are in process of being so remedied following informal action. In another instance, however, fines totalling £75 were imposed by the City Magistrates' Court, in respect of continued failure of the proprietors of a petrol filling station to comply with a notice dealing with the provision of a sanitary convenience, washing facilities, ventilation of an enclosed area and suitable facilities for the taking of meals by persons employed.

Four applications were approved for certificates granting exemption from the otherwise obligatory weekly half-holiday closing of certain retail businesses at exhibitions, without prejudice to the assistants' weekly half-holidays.

Two applications were received and approved for the registration of persons who, having made the necessary statutory declaration of a conscientious objection on religious grounds to trading on the Jewish Sabbath, were permitted to trade until 2.0 p.m. on Sundays, subject to their shops being closed on Saturdays. There are now 337 such persons registered.

Representation was received on behalf of traders in the central area of the City engaged in retail sale of radio and television sets, record players, tape recorders, records and tapes, wallpaper and paints, cycles and accessories, cameras and photographic supplies, and sports and games equipment, seeking exemption from the compulsory weekly half-holiday closing of those shops. The majority of such traders in the central area appeared to be in favour of appropriate exemption orders and, in accordance with the Shops Act, arrangements have been made to take a poll to cover the whole of the City in respect of each of the trades concerned.

General sanitary conditions

Infectious disease

Investigations of 1,443 notifications of the following infectious diseases were carried out by public health inspectors; acute encephalitis, acute poliomyelitis, meningococcal infection, diphtheria, dysentery, erysipelas, paratyphoid fever, typhoid fever and scarlet fever. In addition, a suspected case of smallpox, subsequently not confirmed, necessitated extensive investigation and routine precautionary measures including the vaccination of contacts. Visits were made to 1,240 contacts of cases of infectious disease.

A dealer in old clothes was prosecuted and fined £5, under the provisions of section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for delivering articles to persons under 14 years of age.

Stopped up drains and sewers

Section 41 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1950, requires that any stopped up drain, private sewer, watercloset, soilpipe or sink, etc. shall be remedied without delay and 560 notices were served under the provisions of this section. The majority of the notices (499) related to choked drains. The remaining 61 referred to wastepipes (26), private sewers (18), soilpipes (16) and a watercloset. Defects were remedied by the owners at 371 premises and by the department at the remainder.

The emergency provisions of sections 23 and 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by section 33 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1946, enable the department to take immediate action to carry out works to certain public sewers without prior notice to the owners of the premises concerned, and work was carried out by the department at 579 such premises. Following the service of notices under section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, defective public sewers at 53 premises were also remedied by the department.

Drainage and sewerage work (defects and repairs)

Examination of drains

The Corporation is empowered by section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (as amended by section 34 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1946) to examine and test drains etc., believed to be defective. If necessary, the ground may be opened but if on examination the drain etc. is found to be in proper condition the ground must be reinstated and any damage made good, as soon as possible.

Examination was made on 54 occasions because of subsidences in yard, passage or garden surfaces and on 53 occasions due to percolations into premises. Less frequent causes of examinations were choked or defective drains (17), rat burrowing (11), recurrent stoppages in drains (8), offensive smells (3), flooding of gardens (3) and in one instance in order to ascertain the condition of the drains prior to conversion from pail to waterclosets.

Appropriate action was taken where necessary, with the service of statutory notices under the relevant sections of the Public Health Act, to remedy the defective conditions.

Sanitary accommodation

Pailclosets are still the only sanitary accommodation at 183 premises either because the anticipated life of the properties is short, due to unsuitability or redevelopment proposals, or because there is no sewer within a reasonable distance. Included are 161 dwelling-houses situated mainly in the Wythenshawe area. Ten pailcloset premises were demolished and four pailclosets were replaced by waterclosets.

In some instances of new building works, until it was practicable to provide waterclosets for the operatives on the sites, as required by section 68 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1934, pailclosets were provided temporarily.

Watercloset accommodation at 65 premises was improved voluntarily by the owners, and 448 notices were served under the provisions of the Public Health Acts on other owners requiring repairs to waterclosets, including the structures and fittings.

Section 33 of the Public Health Act, 1961 permits a local authority to reject plans, submitted under building byelaws, for the erection of a house or the conversion of a building into a house or separate dwellings, if each separate dwelling will not be provided with a bathroom containing either a fixed bath or a shower with hot and cold water. In twelve instances plans were not approved because of inadequate proposals as to bathroom facilities.

Disposal of refuse

The Director of Public Cleansing reported that 231,010 tons of refuse were disposed of by controlled tipping on eight sites, 25,847 tons by separation and incineration, 4,600 tons by direct incineration and 7,306 tons by utilization, salvage, etc.

Controlled tips were visited by public health inspectors and the tipping practice found to be satisfactory. Dust nuisance arising from the approach road to one of the tips was minimised by water spraying.

Nuisance arising from the unauthorized tipping of refuse including offensive matter on Corporation land was remedied by the department concerned. The offensive matter was removed, the site levelled and warning notices erected.

Conditions at a tip of colliery spoil improved but it remained necessary to continue water spraying to deal with combustion fumes.

Formal action was not necessary in the control of the use of privately owned refuse tips. Tipping at one of these sites was discontinued, however, pending the provision of suitable screens to prevent paper and other debris from being blown away.

It was necessary to issue 383 informal notices and 193 statutory notices requiring the removal of accumulations of refuse from land, unoccupied dwelling-houses and business premises and from occupied dwelling-houses including houses in multiple occupation.

Rodent control

Notifications of infestation and survey of the City

As required by The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, to ensure the eradication of rats and mice, inspections were made of all premises from which notifications of infestation were received and a survey was maintained of other premises in different districts.

The number of notifications received and investigated was 4,169, a decrease of 231 on that of 1961. In addition 12,222 premises were visited under routine block survey of the City.

Rodent infestation was found in 4,765 instances involving 3,492 dwelling houses, 1,026 business premises and 247 local authority properties, and appropriate eradication measures were applied.

The various types of premises involved are shown in the following table.

Nature of premises infested

Type of premises	Number of premises				
	Rat Infested			Mice Infested	Totals
	Internal	External	Total		
Dwelling houses	731	1,297	2,028	1,464	3,492
Business premises	206	72	278	204	482
Food premises	177	89	266	245	511
Hospitals	4	5	9	7	16
Local authority premises .. .	57	34	91	156	247
Miscellaneous, open land, building sites	3	14	17	—	17
Totals	1,178	1,511	2,689	2,076	4,765

Causes of infestation

Various structural deficiencies and failure to dispose of food waste adequately were found to be associated with rat infestation. Disused conduits and defective drains and sewers, sometimes following the demolition of property, continued to be a common direct cause of infestation.

Most infestation with mice was found to be associated with the neglect by occupiers to secure proper storage of food or the effective disposal of waste.

Extermination service of the department

So far as dwellings are concerned this service is free; business premises are treated at the request of owners or occupiers subject to the cost being recoverable on the basis of the operator's time and material used.

Methods adopted were those recommended by the Ministry of Health; the anti-coagulant, "Warfarin", being most frequently used.

4,573 premises were treated as follows:—

2,597 (approximately 57 per cent.) for rats.

1,976 (approximately 43 per cent.) for mice.

4,609 treatments were poisoning with "Warfarin".

In the course of the treatments 24,892 poison baits were laid of which 15,128 (approximately 60 per cent.) were taken. Including premises under treatment at the end of the previous year, infestations were eradicated at 4,685 premises.

Extermination by private operating companies

Private operating companies and individuals also undertake rodent control, mainly on a contractual basis with the owners or occupiers of business premises. It is not customary or obligatory for such operators to notify the department of the measures applied, and unless encountered in the course of a survey or other inspection the department is not informed of the activities.

Extermination by other Corporation departments and public undertakings

Other departments and public undertakings who themselves deal with infestations of their particular premises reported their action to the department.

Extermination of rats in public sewers

The City Surveyor's Department undertakes the extermination of rats in the public sewers and reported a considerable increase in the systematic attention to this work. In a total of 11,994 manholes treated, 3,163 showed complete takes of the poison baits and 3,242 partial takes.

Eradication of insect pests

Cockroaches, bed-bugs and fleas continued to be the most common household insect pests and advice on methods of eradication was given by departmental staff. Wood boring beetles and golden spider beetles (*ptinidae*) to a lesser extent were of concern to some householders and occupiers of business premises.

Bed-bug infestation was reported in seven per cent. (283) of dwelling-houses in clearance areas, compared with twelve per cent. in 1961 and seventy per cent. in 1939.

Infested timber from demolished property in clearance areas was either treated with D.D.T. solution or destroyed on site by burning.

Advice on the eradication of bed-bugs and on measures to prevent re-infestation was given to the tenants of 101 privately owned houses not in clearance areas. Similar infestations at 133 houses owned by the Corporation were dealt with by Housing Department staff using a D.D.T. solution. In addition, the Housing Department's service disinfested the furniture and effects of 698 households prior to the occupants removal to Corporation houses.

Fumigation with hydrogen cyanide was undertaken at one flour mill to eliminate weevil infestation and at a dwelling-house infested with bed-bugs.

Offensive trades

There was no change in the number of offensive trades (eleven) registered in the department.

The refusal of the Corporation, to approve the granting of an extension to the limited licence in connection with a rag sorting business, was the subject of a successful legal appeal by the applicant. The original application to establish an offensive trade had been similarly refused by the Corporation and subsequently granted on appeal.

Permission to establish the business of rag sorting at another premises was refused because of unsatisfactory conditions, the premises being situated in a clearance area scheduled for early re-development.

Offensive smells were detected in the vicinity of a glue works. Following representations to the management production methods were altered with the subsequent elimination of the nuisance.

The operation of a vegetable oil distillation process, registered as an offensive trade, had previously necessitated the service of a nuisance abatement notice to prevent effluvia emissions. Close surveillance failed to reveal any evidence of a recurrence of the nuisance.

No other complaints were received or nuisances reported in connection with offensive trades.

Effluvium and dust nuisance

Various trade processes gave rise to complaints of offensive smells or dust nuisance and although informal action by inspectors dealing with the sources was generally successful in securing abatement of the nuisances, formal proceedings were necessary in five instances.

These were concerned with exhaust fumes from the drier at a self-service laundry, the manufacture of plastic paints, a rubber processing works and dust from the demolition of buildings. Changes in the plant processes, exhaust ventilation or the use of water sprays were ultimately effective in abating the nuisances.

Intermittent complaints of emissions from a large chemical works, with processes scheduled under the Alkali etc. Works Regulations Act, were investigated with the active co-operation of the Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The circumstances remain under close surveillance.

The cessation of the manufacture of carbon bisulphide at another works, emissions from which had previously been the subject of representations to the Ministry and joint consultation with the firm concerned on the adoption of preventive measures, removed a long standing recurring source of nuisance.

Noise nuisance

Complaints were received with regard to 57 different trade, industrial or domestic sources of noise.

Formal action involving the service of abatement notices under the provisions of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, and the Public Health Act, 1936, was necessary in five instances. These concerned the operation of laundry equipment at a laundrette, the use of power driven cutting machines at a metal goods factory, the repair and manufacture of barrels and casks at a cooperage, the use of paint processing machinery at a paint works and the employment of diesel engined mechanical shovels and apparatus together with a mobile crane and pile driver drop hammer in demolition work proceeding in the City centre. The nuisances were abated voluntarily.

Application to the City Magistrates' Court for a nuisance order, in respect of the alleged failure of the management committee of a club to comply with an abatement notice under the Noise Abatement Act and the Public Health Act, was unsuccessful. The Stipendiary Magistrate, in a reserved judgement and after making a number of visits, was not satisfied that a nuisance had been committed and dismissed the case. In reaching his decision he concluded that, if the members were reasonable in their use of the club and car park, the incidental noise was not likely to be unreasonable having regard to the general level of noise in the neighbourhood. He was also of the opinion that if and when the level of noise in the district diminished so must the noise from the club, while members must not be unreasonable or inconsiderate at any time. He also made recommendations concerning the location of cars and the access to the car park in relation to adjacent dwellings.

Other complaints related to the noise from music and motor car "revving" in the vicinity of clubs and cafes, the movement of vehicles belonging to road transport companies, diesel engines, circular saws, ventilation fans, running of motor cycle engines, the chimes from the vehicle of an ice cream vendor, domestic sewing machines, private radio sets, the barking of dogs and the crowing of a cock. In these instances informal action secured satisfactory improvement including the sound insulation of equipment, changes in working hours and the exercise of greater care in the operation of equipment, materials or vehicles.

Land used by pleasure fairs

Following agreement between the Corporation and the Showmen's Guild on the use of land by pleasure fairs there are now 21 approved sites. Twelve are situated in public parks or recreation grounds, two on other land owned by the Corporation and seven on privately owned land.

A new application for the use of a privately owned site was approved. Three privately owned sites ceased to be available because of redevelopment of the sites. Following a petition from residents adjacent to a site in a public park, a new site in the same park, but more remote from dwelling-houses, was approved and used without subsequent complaint or nuisance. No complaint was received or nuisance reported with regard to other sites.

Rag flock and other filling materials

The manufacture of upholstery, mattresses, pillows and cushions using filling materials designated under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, is carried on at 83 premises in the City.

One hundred and twenty-five visits were made to premises in the enforcement of the requirements of the Act and Regulations.

Twelve new registrations were accepted, and six registrations have been cancelled following cessation of the use of designated materials or closure of the business.

Two new licences have been issued in respect of warehouses used for the storage and sale of rag flock and there are now seven licensed premises.

Sixty-two samples of designated filling materials were obtained and submitted to the prescribed analyst for examination. The samples were found to be satisfactory with one exception, in which a minor infringement of the Regulations occurred and a cautionary letter was sent to the firm concerned.

The samples dealt with the following materials: Algerian fibre (3), coir fibre (3), cotton felt (13), feathers (8), hair (1), kapok (2), kapok mixture (1), layered flock, (6) mill puff (3), rag flock (18), woollen flock (1), and woollen felt mixture (3).

The use of hair and kapok as filling materials continued to decline while foam fillings become popular.

Export of washed rags and second hand clothing

One hundred and fourteen tons of washed rags, cotton waste and wipers were inspected and certified as having been suitably treated before export, and 201 garments of second hand clothing were similarly dealt with, as required by the importing countries.

Swimming baths

Each of the 37 indoor swimming baths and the one outdoor bath is provided with a continuous filtration plant with chlorine sterilization and a turn-over period of four hours or less according to the bathing loads.

All were visited regularly during use and the water tested for the maintenance of appropriate alkalinity and residual chlorine content. Samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and satisfied the recommended standards of the Ministry of Health.

Three of the indoor baths are at schools, two having been recently constructed at new schools.

Establishments for massage or special treatment

In accordance with Part IX of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1924, and byelaws made thereunder, relating to the licensing and conduct of establishments for massage or special treatment other than those provided through the National Health Service, there are 85 licensed establishments in the City.

These are licensed for the following treatments: chiropody (57), massage (15), massage and chiropody (7), massage, chiropody and manicure (2), massage and manicure (2), chiropody and manicure (2).

Two new establishments were licensed—one for massage and one for chiropody while one for chiropody was discontinued.

Hairdressers and barbers

The number of hairdressers and barbers registered in accordance with section 42 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1946, was 902, compared with 861 in 1961.

Eleven verbal cautions were given by public health inspectors concerning unsatisfactory conditions including minor defects found to contravene the byelaws made under the Corporation Act. The contraventions were remedied without the necessity for formal action.

Sale of certain poisons

The provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the Poisons Rules relating to the retail sale of poisons specified in Part II of the poisons list are administered by the department.

On the 31st December, certain amendments to the Poisons Rules came into operation, including restrictions on the sale of sodium and potassium arsenites and additions to the poisons list.

The number of persons listed for the sale of poisons continues to decline each year as the use of disinfectants which do not contain scheduled poisons increases. There are now 913 persons on the register (936 in 1961) and fees received totalled £249 18s. 6d.

Four minor infringements were reported and these were all rectified following verbal cautions.

Exhumations

Following an agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the German Federal Republic, regarding German war graves in the United Kingdom, remains were removed from two cemeteries in the City to a new cemetery at Cannock Chase, Staffordshire. The necessary licences were issued by the Home Office and 163 exhumations took place from one cemetery and 39 from another. In addition, three exhumations were followed by re-interment in other graves in the same cemetery.

All of the exhumations were attended by public health inspectors who reported that the terms of the Home Office licences were observed.

Burial grounds

One church, in a clearance area, was demolished in preparation of the site as a Garden of Remembrance. No human remains needed dis-interment but the demolition of an old disused church, to be replaced by a new building on the same site, involved the removal of the remains of eleven persons to another part of the crypt under the supervision of a public health inspector.

The neglected condition of graves in one old churchyard, including broken collapsed headstones and open vaults, was the subject of representation to the parochial church council for appropriate attention.

Public conveniences

The modernization and extension of the men's conveniences in Piccadilly was completed in July and received favourable comment from the public and press. Similar reconstruction at the women's conveniences is progressing with a view to completion during 1963.

On the recommendation of the Health Committee the City Council agreed that there would be no charge made for the use of the waterclosets at these particular conveniences.

Left-luggage offices and washrooms for use on payment are available and in accordance with the policy of the department, for conveniences generally to be open throughout the night, sections of these conveniences are available at all times.

Modernization of the accommodation in Stevenson Square is contemplated and the provision of a site for new conveniences in the Market Place area of the City remains under consideration.

Two old conveniences in the central area of the City, South Street and Corporation Street, have been demolished and the sites made good to the public highway. In the early years of this century the Health Department together with the then Tramway Undertaking provided a number of joint shelters and conveniences in various parts of the City. Changes in the transport arrangements and the need to modernize obsolete facilities have necessitated the replacement of the shelter and conveniences in Moston Lane, Moston, by new standard conveniences and the modernization of those in Barlow Moor Road adjacent to Southern Cemetery.

The construction of new conveniences is in hand in Forge Lane, Bradford, and the modernization of the men's convenience at the junction of Greame Street and Alexandra Road is about to commence. New conveniences are planned for Wythenshawe Civic Centre, Bridge Street, the City centre, Fallowfield and Levenshulme.

Vandalism and misuse whilst remaining a matter for concern have not been so prevalent as in former years. Nevertheless, approximately two-thirds of maintenance work is the result of wilful damage. In a few cases, where juveniles have been detected causing damage, the cost of making good has been recovered informally from their parents. One man was committed to prison for the theft of fittings.

Free handwashing facilities, hot water, soap and paper towels are available at all conveniences in the central area of the City and similar facilities, with the exception of hot water, are provided at those suburban conveniences where vandalism does not preclude their use.

It remains difficult to recruit or retain suitable male staff to carry out the duties of attendant-cleaner and 39 per cent of the men so employed are registered disabled persons.

There are now 171 conveniences situated at 124 sites widely distributed throughout the City, with accommodation as follows :—

Men

With urinal, watercloset, washing and parcel storage accommodation	4
With urinal, watercloset and washing accommodation	4
With urinal and watercloset accommodation	52
With urinal accommodation	56
<hr/>	
	116

Women

With watercloset, washing and parcel storage accommodation	3
With watercloset and washing accommodation	4
With watercloset accommodation	48
<hr/>	
	55

Sewerage and sewage disposal

Sewerage

The provision and maintenance of the sewerage system of the City is a responsibility of the City Surveyor and Engineer who has supplied the following information :—

“ Generally the whole of the City is seweraged but schemes will have to be prepared to deal with certain inadequacies, as follows :—

Main drainage: Completion of the 1911 main drainage scheme is needed in the Openshaw area (Work 6, second section).

It should be noted that, as a result of mining subsidence following the intensive working of the Bradford Colliery by the National Coal Board, a certain amount of damage has been caused to the main intercepting sewer (Work 6, first section) in the Miles Platting and Bradford areas. So far temporary strengthening of one manhole at the expense of the Board, has been carried out, and a periodic joint inspection is being carried out to determine the growth of damage in the subsidence area, and to decide on any remedial measures which may be necessary.

Sewer reconstruction :—Fairly large scale reconstruction of sewers is necessary, mainly in North Manchester, to deal with obsolescent sewers, constructed when the areas were developed rapidly 70 or more years ago, which are now tending to collapse.

Flood relief :—Many of the sewers constructed in the areas mentioned above are now inadequate in capacity to deal with present day flows, which have increased due to increased water consumption and additional development. The subsequent flooding will have to be relieved by the construction of new sewers and new storm water overflow sewers discharging to the larger rivers instead of the smaller streams ”.

Sewage treatment and disposal

The Rivers Department undertakes the treatment and disposal of sewage from the City and certain adjacent districts together with a large volume of trade effluent from different industries.

The General Manager of that department has supplied the following information :—

“ Further progress has been made on the renewal and extensions of the main sewage works at Davyhulme. The site for eight new circular primary settlement tanks was excavated and, by the end of the year, construction of four of these tanks was well advanced. Excavation of about 400,000 cubic yards of earth was also carried out on the area earmarked for the construction of the new surface aeration activated sludge process. This plant will provide biological purification for a dry weather flow of 45 million gallons of sewage per day. Piling of the excavated site was begun, and it is anticipated that construction of the tanks, etc., will be started in May 1963. This project represents the last major stage in the renovation of the works.

More industrial effluent discharges, originating outside the City's drainage area, have been accepted for treatment at the sewage works, including effluent from a gas works and a large petroleum refinery”.

Public Analyst

Food and Drugs Adulteration

Adulteration of Milk

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Report of the Public Analyst

A. N. Leather, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Public Analyst

This report would be incomplete without a reference to the long and faithful service of a member of the staff, Mr. Thomas L. Beach, who died at the age of 48, after spending his whole working life in the laboratory, finally holding the post of Chief Technician. Mr. Beach joined the staff at the age of 15 under my predecessor and in his long years of experience he became a neat and able analyst, passing on his technical skill to many student technicians. As a brief memorial to his attainments, it may be recorded that in my 1961 report the table of results of various samples specially analysed for butter content was almost entirely Mr. Beach's own work.

The principal change in the statutory control of foodstuffs has been the introduction of the new Preservatives in Food Regulations and the Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations. The subject of food additives is currently of common interest and it should be noted that before any additive is given statutory approval, the absence of toxicity and the necessity to introduce such a substance were investigated in detail.

The Preservatives Regulations are in the same general form as their earliest forerunners of 1927, but greatly amplified in detail. There has been an attempt to adhere to the principle that in general the preservation of foodstuffs by chemical means is forbidden, but that specific, limited and carefully defined exceptions are permissible. A list of certain perishable foods is made and for each a selected preservative is named and a maximum quantity specified. The regulations also permit the use of certain antibiotics in some classes of foodstuffs.

Emulsifiers are substances which assist in the smooth incorporation of edible oils and fats into compound foods, typically exemplified by ice cream, and stabilisers have the added effect of making the smooth emulsion more permanent. In general the permitted emulsifiers and stabilisers are substances which may be found as such in natural food products or are closely allied to such substances in composition.

No preservative, emulsifier or stabiliser may be added to milk.

The new regulations add considerably to the difficulty and complexity of the analytical problems associated with the testing of food for permitted additives.

For some years now, food and drugs authorities have been compelled to take note of complaints from members of the public about foreign matter in food. The presence of foreign matter in the contents of a carton or a tin is of special importance since a purchaser has no opportunity of judging the quality of pre-packed food at the time of purchase.

When foreign matter is revealed on taking food from a closed container there is naturally some disappointment because the rest of the product may not be fit to eat, or at any rate may seem unattractive. Then there is the question whether it is worth the trouble to take any action at all. The first impulse is probably to take the whole package back to the shop, though the place of purchase is not always known. Some manufacturers, but not all, encourage retailers of their goods always to replace the offending article free of charge without question. If a retailer denies all responsibility and refuses compensation, the purchaser experiences resentment and frequently desires to take the matter further. At this stage he probably decides to take the offending sample "to the town hall", where he will be given the opportunity of explaining matters to a sampling officer. Alternatively, he may decide to make his complaint directly to his local authority in the first place. In either case, a sample eventually reaches the sampling officer who is responsible for making the necessary investigation.

The effectiveness of the investigation is dependent upon the completeness of the information available. Some complainants remove the offending matter and submit it without the rest of the contents or any of the container or even the original label. Assuming that reliable evidence is available as to the name of the purchaser and the vendor, it is necessary to establish the responsibility and practicability of the food and drugs authority to take legal proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act. Because the purchaser was not an official sampling officer the law permits the formalities of dividing and sealing the sample in the presence of the vendor to be dispensed with. A sample may be analysed by the public analyst, but his certificate of analysis is not in this case acceptable to a court as evidence unless he attends personally as a witness. There are frequently greater difficulties in preparing a case on a private purchaser's complaint than when a sample has been procured normally by a sampling officer, because of the need to establish the chain of evidence connecting the offence (usually selling an article of food not of the quality demanded by the purchaser) with the defendant. Furthermore another difficulty may arise. Some complainants are willing to give all the information they can but are extremely reluctant to appear as witnesses, so much so that it may be deemed advisable not to start legal proceedings. When the original complainant appears as a witness, much depends on his credibility and impartiality.

Over a number of years a few instances have come to light where on careful investigation it appeared that the foreign matter complained of was not actually present in the original container but gained access to the food in the complainant's home, by some domestic accident or in some manner unknown to him. After the foreign matter has been identified in the laboratory, tactful enquiry has sometimes shown beyond doubt that it must accidentally have gained access from something in the complainant's possession. Once this is demonstrated, the incident is usually brought to an amicable conclusion.

When a complainant has willingly given evidence in a case brought by the food and drugs authority, he is sometimes very dissatisfied because of the time expended in waiting for the hearing, particularly if there should be an adjournment. Another cause of dissatisfaction is the fact that there is no provision in the Food and Drugs Act for monetary compensation payable to the complainant for loss of the value of foodstuff purchased, or for personal damages if the foreign matter was harmful.

In spite of all the difficulties met in following up complaints from the public in respect of foodstuffs purchased in the ordinary way, there is no doubt that the mere existence of such a service exerts by persuasion a salutary effect on those responsible for food production and handling at all stages.

In this report some comments, principally of analytical interest, are made upon unsatisfactory samples and upon a few samples recorded as genuine. Where in respect of unsatisfactory samples it has been possible to indicate subsequent action, information has been provided by the Medical Officer of Health and by the Sanitary Services Division of the Health Department.

The proportion of samples found to be "adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity", among all samples examined in this laboratory under the Food and Drugs Act and related enactments and regulations, was 2.6 per cent. This figure is the lowest for many years and reflects principally a reduction in the number of adulterated milk samples.

Food and drugs adulteration

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Summary of food samples examined showing adulteration or other irregularity

Article	Number examined				Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity				Percent-age of samples unsatisfactory
	Formal	Informal	Private	Total	Formal	Informal	Private	Total	
Milk*	75	1,108	—	1,183	31	27	—	58	4.9
Milk (sterilized)	19	78	—	97	—	1	—	1	1
Alcoholic liquids:—									
Wine cocktail	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	33
Cherry brandy	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	100
Bread and butter	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	100
Canned:—									
Fish	—	7	—	7	—	1	—	1	14
Fruit	—	13	—	13	—	1	—	1	8
Vegetables	—	18	—	18	—	1	—	1	5
Marmalade	8	2	—	10	—	1	—	1	10
Meat products:—									
Sausages	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	1	33
Sausage roll	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	100
Non-brewed condiment	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	100
Pepper	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	1	25
Pickles and chutney	4	8	—	12	—	1	—	1	8
Sago	4	1	—	5	1	—	—	1	20
Soup mix	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	100
Sweets (sugar confectionery)	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	33

*Not including 12 "appeal to cow" samples of milk.

Totals of all sampled foods and drugs

Article	Number examined				Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity				Percent-age of samples unsatisfactory
	Formal	Informal	Private	Total	Formal	Informal	Private	Total	
Total drugs	1	66	—	67	—	—	—	—	—
Total foods	695	2,201	—	2,896	35	41	—	76	2.6
Total foods and drugs	696	2,267	—	2,963	35	41	—	76	2.6
All milk (including sterilized and Channel Islands)*	95	1,232	—	1,327	31	28	—	59	4.5

*Not including "12 appeal to cow" samples of milk.

Composition of milk

Milk other than Channel Islands milk

The average values for the percentage of fat and non-fatty solids for the four quarters and for the whole year are set out in tabular form.

Quarterly average table

Quarter	All milks				Genuine milks				Adulterated milks			
	No.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Total solids per cent.	No.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Total solids per cent.	No.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Total solids per cent.
First ..	305	8.71	3.56	12.27	290	8.74	3.60	12.34	15	8.00	2.93	10.93
Second ..	336	8.70	3.52	12.22	307	8.79	3.58	12.37	29	7.81	2.77	10.58
Third ..	332	8.80	3.65	12.45	319	8.82	3.67	12.49	13	8.50	2.88	11.38
Fourth ..	307	8.90	3.80	12.70	305	8.90	3.81	12.71	2	7.50	3.27	10.77

Annual average table

Year	All milks				Genuine milks				Adulterated milks			
	No.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Total solids per cent.	No.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Total solids per cent.	No.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Total solids per cent.
1962 ..	1,280	8.78	3.63	12.41	1,221	8.81	3.67	12.48	59	8.00	2.85	10.85

Channel Islands milk

Annual average table

Year	All milks				Genuine milks				Adulterated milks			
	No.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Total solids per cent.	No.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Total solids per cent.	No.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Total solids per cent.
1962 ..	47	9.21	4.72	13.93	47	9.21	4.72	13.93	—	—	—	—

Adulteration of milk

The Sale of Milk Regulations declare that whenever milk is found to contain less than 8.5 per cent of non-fatty solids, it may be presumed to contain added water unless the contrary is proved. A "presumptive standard" is in fact in operation.

For milks failing to comply with this standard the Hortvet freezing-point test is used to demonstrate the presence or absence of extraneous water. Eighteen samples which might otherwise have been lawfully presumed to contain added water were, as a result of the Hortvet test, considered to be free from any such addition. The non-fatty solids ranged from 8.10 to 8.49 per cent, with freezing-points from -0.530°C to -0.548°C . For practical purposes a freezing-point of -0.529°C is accepted as the limiting value dividing genuine and watered milks. The same test also yields valuable supporting evidence for the presence of extraneous water, and whenever added water has been reported in a sample of milk confirmation has been obtained from the freezing-point.

Expressed as a percentage of all milk samples, the proportion of milk samples having less than 8.5 per cent of non-fatty solids, but recorded in the last ten years as a result of the freezing-point test as genuine apart from any deficiency in fat, has been as follows:—

Year ..	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Percentage	7.3	6.5	7.9	8.5	6.5	6.1	7.8	3.7	4.6	1.3

These figures are not based on purely random sampling. Some samples were procured to investigate complaints that the milk was poor.

The general trend in the direction of a decreasing proportion of naturally poor milk samples appears to have become more marked in the last year or two, strongly suggesting that the present "payment for quality" schemes, operated by the Milk Marketing Board, are resulting in a distinct improvement in milk quality.

The Board's schemes are based upon the regular testing of milk samples from almost all producers of milk. (This testing is of course quite separate from the analysis of milk by public analysts for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act.) The most recent payment for quality scheme specifies total solids as the main criterion of quality, and all supplies on wholesale contract are now being tested for fat and non-fatty solids. From October 1963, payments will be made on the new basis, with the application of certain premiums or penalties according to a pre-arranged scale.

The importance of these schemes, from the point of view of the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, lies in the maintenance of a general level of milk quality, thus providing conditions suitable for the abolition of presumptive standards and the making of fixed standards for milk, as recommended in the Cook Report. Through these schemes, some progress can be seen towards the desirable object of giving full legal force to the main recommendations of the Cook Committee.

Fifty-eight samples of milk and one sample of sterilized milk appear in the table *summary of samples examined as adulterated or irregular*. Thirty-six milk samples failed to comply with the presumptive minimum limit of 3·0 per cent of fat. The highest proportional deficiency observed was 16·6 per cent of the required fat content. These thirty-six samples came from fifteen separate consignments of farmers' milk on arrival at dairies. No consignment taken as a whole contained less than 3·0 per cent of fat. So far as fat content is concerned, when the average is quite satisfactory for a complete consignment, little account is taken of deficiencies in samples representing individual churning. Nine samples deficient in fat also contained added water, and these samples appear again below.

In thirty-one samples of milk the proportion of added water ranged from 0·9 per cent to 34·9 per cent. In twelve of these samples, where added water was under 4·0 per cent, the adulteration might be considered to be less serious. [In respect of the more serious cases of adulteration, legal proceedings were taken against farmers, resulting in the imposition of fines totalling £38 and orders for payment of costs amounting to £13 16s.]

The use of chemical preservatives is forbidden in milk intended for human consumption. The preservative formaldehyde was found in one sample out of four representing four churning of milk consigned by a farmer to a dairy, the proportion of formaldehyde in the milk being 70 parts per million. Investigation showed that formalin purchased from a pharmacist was in use on the farm to preserve skimmed milk intended for feeding calves. By some error it appeared that a similar addition had been made to one can of the milk consigned to the dairy. [Proceedings were taken, and the farmer was ordered to pay a fine of £5 and costs of £2 6s.]

Samples other than milk

Some notes on cases of adulteration or irregularity

Alcoholic liquids—wine cocktail (informal). A miniature bottle of "egg-flip" bore a label with the declaration "not less than 29 per cent proof spirit" in block letters about 3/64 inch high. The capacity of the bottle was three-and-a-half fluid ounces, and for this size the Labelling of Food Order requires the declaration of strength to be not less than 1/12 inch high, or very nearly double the height of the type used. [The packer undertook to reprint the label and correct the error.] A similar case concerned a miniature bottle of cherry brandy.

Bread and butter (informal and formal). A private purchaser submitted a single slice of "buttered" bread in connection with a complaint that "bread and butter" sold to him in a café was in fact bread and margarine. It was possible to recover only a small quantity of fat which proved to be margarine. A formal sample, procured by a sampling officer from the same café, was analysed and certified to consist of bread and margarine. [Legal proceedings resulted in a fine of £10.]

Canned fish (informal). A sound, eight-ounce, internally-lacquered can contained pilchards in tomato sauce. A representative sample of the contents contained eight parts of lead per million. Further examination of the inside of the can revealed an elongated solder-splash loosely adherent to the lacquer near the side seam, and thus offered a probable explanation of the source of the excess of lead in the contents. The Lead in Food Regulations fix a limit of five parts per million for lead in canned fish. A further sample of the same brand was requested and the contents proved to contain only two parts per million of lead.

Canned fruit (informal). A can of Dutch origin was labelled "raspberries in heavy syrup", and there was no other statement of ingredients. Added dyestuffs were detected and identified as permitted dyestuffs. To comply with the Labelling of Food Order the label must show the presence of added dyes. The declaration may be either in the form of a statement of ingredients (for example, Ingredients: raspberries, sugar, colouring) or a description, such as, raspberries in syrup with added colour. [The packers in Holland admitted the error and submitted a specimen of a later label said to be in current use. This was satisfactory.]

Canned vegetables (informal). The label on a can of cut stringless green beans had wording including the following: "Empire produce. Contents, green beans, salt and colouring", also a proprietary brand name and the name and address of a supplier in London. An added dyestuff was identified as Brilliant Blue FCF, a colour not permitted by the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations in this country, but permitted in many countries including South Africa and the U.S.A. [Importers obtained a statement from the South African packers that they had for some time been aware of the need to use only permitted dyestuffs, and named a colour which they were now using so as to comply with both South African and British requirements.]

Marmalade (informal). A sample submitted in the packers' original glass jar contained an elongated foreign object visible through the side of the jar before the sample was opened. It was shown to be a portion of the stem of a dried grass, but the grass could not be further identified, nor could its presence in marmalade be explained. A further sample of the same brand did not contain any similar foreign matter. [The manufacturers were cautioned.]

Meat products, sausage (formal). No declaration of the presence of sulphur dioxide preservative was supplied with sausages when sold, nor was a declaration visible in the shop. The sample was certified to contain 150 parts of sulphur dioxide per million, well within the permissible limit provided that its presence had been suitably declared. [The vendor was cautioned.]

Meat products, sausage roll (informal). Actively sporing mould growths, of mould and penicillium types, were seen on the surface of the meat filling of a sausage roll, immediately on receipt in the laboratory. This confirmed a private purchaser's complaint. [The manufacturer was cautioned.]

Non-brewed condiment (informal). Because non-brewed condiment is in fact a vinegar substitute, it is required to contain at least 4.0 per cent of acetic acid. A sample submitted in the manufacturer's original bottle contained only 3.0 per cent. Repeated efforts failed to procure any further sample from the same source.

Pepper (informal). Pepper sold in a small carton as "white pepper" had the composition mainly of black pepper. The product was of good flavour and pungency, but it could only have been correctly described as pepper, not white pepper. The attention of the grinders was drawn to the nature of the product. They submitted a specimen said to represent commercial white pepper "berries" containing many black pepper fruits. They also submitted another ground pepper much whiter than the original specimen. Further samples will be taken.

Pickles (informal). The only description of the contents upon the label of a jar of pickles was "home made quality pickles in malt vinegar". To comply with the Labelling of Food Order this product needs a statement of ingredients set out in the correct order. The product was obviously pickled red cabbage, and from the results of analysis the statement should have been: Red cabbage, malt vinegar, salt. [The manufacturer was cautioned and he agreed to comply with the order.]

Sago (formal). A sample sold as fine sago consisted entirely of tapioca. Tapioca is almost indistinguishable from sago in use, but is entirely different in origin, and should be sold under its own name. [The vendor was cautioned.]

Soup mixture (two informal samples). One sample was contained in a cellophane bag bearing the printed description "Mixed cereals". There was no statement of ingredients. The constituents found were barley, lentils, yellow split peas and green split peas, in that order. [On being cautioned, the packers undertook to amend the label and to declare the ingredients in the correct order.]

Another sample, unconnected with the above, was contained in a carton and was described as "Cereal mixture". There was also a declaration: "Contents, haricot beans, pearl barley, split peas, lentils". The ingredients in the sample, placed in the correct order, were found to be barley, green split peas, yellow split peas, lentils and haricot beans. [The packers admitted failure to comply with the Labelling of Food Order and have given new instructions to their suppliers so that in future the composition of the mixture will agree with the statement of ingredients on the existing label.]

Sweets (sugar confectionery) (formal). The glass jar from which this product was sold bore a label visible to the purchaser, with wording including (1) "Rum and Butter Flavour Toffee" and (2) "Blended with Best Butter and Full cream Milk". On analysis the sample was found to contain only 3.1 per cent of butter fat. The words numbered (1) were considered acceptable but the words numbered (2) were not justified for a product containing less than 4.0 per cent of butter fat. [The makers were cautioned. They undertook to increase the butter fat content of the product to four per cent at least.]

Notes on some samples which, though not classified as "adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity," raised some points of analytical or administrative interest.

Canned cherries. An informal sample, submitted in the ordinary way by the sampling officer under the Food and Drugs Act, consisted of red cherries in syrup. When red cherries are required for canning or for the preparation of cocktail cherries or "crystallized cherries" it has become the regular practice to use, not natural red cherries whose colour is mostly in the skin, but yellow cherries dyed red. The flesh of such dyed cherries is of a uniform colour throughout. The most commonly used dyestuff is the permitted colour tetra-iodo-fluorescein, otherwise known as erythrosine. Two colouring matters were separated from the sample of canned cherries, one being identified as erythrosine and therefore a permitted colour, while the other was shown to be fluorescein.

which is not permissible in foodstuffs. The canners were invited to submit a specimen of their erythrosine dye, which was tested for fluorescein with negative results. At this stage there appeared to be a contravention of the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, but as a precaution an enquiry was addressed to the Fruit and Vegetable Canning and Quick Freezing Research Association at Chipping Campden. The director, Mr. W. B. Adam, M.A., F.R.I.C. was able to provide new information to the effect that some fluorescein may be produced by the breakdown of tetra-iodo-fluorescein during the normal process of canning. [It appeared therefore that the manufacturers of the canned cherries had probably used only the permitted colour erythrosine, and beyond informing them of the findings, no further action was taken.]

Orange cordials and orange drinks. Eleven brands of orange cordials and orange drinks were submitted as informal samples for general comment. All these samples satisfied the requirements of the Soft Drinks Order, the Preservatives Regulations, the Arsenic in Food Order, and the Labelling of Food Order (having regard to any claims for the presence of vitamin C). Only two labels bore declarations of the vitamin C content, the figures being respectively 3.5 and 5 milligrams per ounce. More than double those amounts were found in the actual samples. A surprising result was the presence of 25 milligrams per ounce in another brand whose label made no claim for the presence of vitamin C. But a user could not rely upon the regular presence of the vitamin when not declared.

Claims that manufactured foodstuffs contained butter or cream. Samples representing foodstuffs sold with labels claiming in various ways that butter was an ingredient were analysed with special attention to the butter fat content. The percentage of total fat and the proportion of butter fat in the total fat were separately determined; thus enabling the percentage of butter fat in the sample to be calculated. Many claims were handsomely fulfilled, some more sparingly. The results in the table opposite were deemed to reach, or to come very near to, a reasonably acceptable level. A sample of toffee, considered to be unsatisfactory in relation to the claim made, is mentioned earlier in this report. Six samples sold as dairy ice cream had fat contents ranging from 8.5 to 11.4 per cent, and the fat in each case proved to consist of butter fat only.

*refers to pastry, excluding currants.

Samples examined for the Health Department

Liquorice and menthol pellets. A complaint was made that three children had suffered internal pains after consuming some pellets sold in a small carton labelled to comply with the requirements of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. The formula was quite normal for this kind of product, consisting mainly of dried extract of liquorice with small quantities of aromatic and flavouring ingredients, and with oleoresin of capsicum in the proportion of 0.019 per cent.

The last named ingredient is intensely pungent and irritant, and is used only in very small quantities to give a hot taste and sensation in the throat. The proportion of capsicum was checked by the accepted limiting dilution test, and was not excessive. Discomfort experienced by a child could be accounted for by the taking of a number of the pellets within a short period. [The makers were advised to add a statement that the product was not intended as a sweetmeat for children.]

Coloured sweets and chewing-gum. A series of samples obtained from vending-machines included many brightly coloured specimens. Individual products often contained a mixture of two or three colours. Intensely coloured toffee-apples were also examined. From all these samples, the colouring matters separated and identified were: Tartrazine, Sunset Yellow, Amaranth, Blue VRS, Erythrosine, Ponceau MX, Indigo Carmine, Ultramarine, Carbon Black. No non-permitted colours were found.

Foreign matter in food. Investigations were made into the presence of a variety of foreign objects or substances in foodstuffs. Occasionally these were of a surprising nature; and in a few cases the mode of entry of the foreign body could not be suggested, nor could it be discovered by further enquiry. Otherwise, the samples followed the customary pattern, including several specimens of stained bread, soiled milk bottles and foods to be tested for mouse-excrement.

Cooked meat upon a dinner-plate was found to contain numerous sharp pieces of a white metal. The metal was aluminium in the form of coarse turnings. No explanation was found for its presence in the food.

A private purchaser complained that a bilberry tart contained a piece of coarse string. The foreign body, originally thoroughly coated with juice and pastry, proved after appropriate cleaning to be a large and very hairy caterpillar, complete but deeply stained. It was identified by Mr. C. Johnson of the Department of Entomology, Manchester Museum, as an emperor moth larva *Saturnia pavonia*. The larva feeds on heather and bilberry, and was probably present in the fruit used by the baker.

A vigorous complaint concerned the presence of a rough fibrous mass said to have been found in a can of baby-food made from tomato, spaghetti and meat. After cleaning, the fibres were found to consist of steel-wool exactly matching a specimen of a proprietary pan cleaner found in the complainant's kitchen.

Among the enormous number of loaves produced by machinery in modern bakeries, a very few are baked from dough that has become soiled by contact with lubricant from a machine bearing. Two such loaves gave rise to complaints. In one loaf the soiling was very extensive, in another it was relatively slight. A foreign body, in the form of a small rough ball baked inside a loaf, proved to be a crumpled piece of bitumen-coated paper. The source of this paper was found in the bakery. In another loaf, a foreign body consisted of a short length of string rolled into a small ball.

A small splinter in a school milk bottle was identified as glass, and it was noted that the rim of the bottle had been chipped. Some complaints arose from the imperfect washing of milk bottles as distributed to the consumer. One bottle had a solid lump of cement and sand at the bottom. Two others had adherent black flecks of miscellaneous dirt on the inside of the bottles. Shreds of leaf-tissue and insect-parts with particles of soot suggested exposure to town dust.

In several instances complaints were made about the presence of mouse-droppings in food. Mouse-dirt was confirmed in a small roll of white bread. Fish-dressing composed of coloured bread-crumbs contained several dark particles, one only of which was found to be a pellet of mouse excrement. While visiting a bakery an inspector saw several dark particles in a sack of flour. These were all mouse-dirt. Another complaint about a loaf of bread referred to a dark particle, but this proved to be a small compact colony of mould within the loaf—a finding which also warranted an investigation. A dark particle prompting a complaint about a meat pie was shown to be a small mass of browned fat, and a suspected dark spot in muffins consisted of scorched crumbs. In each positive finding, the result was confirmed microscopically by the presence of the characteristic rodent hairs within the suspected particle.

Three separate complaints of the presence of mould upon foodstuffs, a cake and two meat pies, were confirmed microscopically. In connection with a complaint of spoiled walnuts upon a cake, pre-packed walnuts were examined and dead moths were found in the packet.

A complaint of unpleasant taste in a mineral water was traced to the contamination of the screw-stopper and its rubber ring by phenolic substances. The contents of the bottle contained the equivalent of 20 parts of cresylic acid per million. No doubt a bottle had been used as a container for a disinfectant, and the screw-stopper had been insufficiently washed.

Samples from other sources

(a) *Manchester Port Health Authority.* Samples of imported foodstuffs were examined as follows: 19 for metallic contamination, 21 for preservatives including anti-oxidants, 5 for added colouring matters and 11 for various other reasons. Incidental to the above work, opinions were expressed about the wording of labels applied to five pre-packed articles submitted for preservatives. Loose solder was seen on the inside of a can of corned beef whose contents contained eight parts per million of lead. The cause of blown cans in a consignment of crude molasses was a comparatively high moisture-content, permitting the activity of certain types of yeast. Special tests for soundness were applied to eight samples of oil intended for food manufacture. Sweets made in this country and returned from Canada had been marked as containing "U.S. certified colour". In these sweets Blue VRS was identified, a substance permitted in this country but not in the U.S.A. nor in Canada. Other sweets made in the U.S.A. and intended for importation into this country contained respectively Fast Green FCF and Brilliant Blue FCF, both permitted in the U.S.A. but not in Britain.

Drinking-water from ships in the port accounted for twenty-one samples. Twenty samples were satisfactory chemically. A complaint of discolouration in respect of one sample was justifiable. This water was found to contain iron in solution, causing the continued formation of a brown sediment.

(b) *Hospitals.* In connection with a suspected case of "pink disease" in an infant, teething powders purchased by the mother were submitted to be tested for mercury compounds (mercury was absent). Three ampoules containing solutions of cinchocaine and four containing solutions of various strengths of cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12) were assayed by spectrophotometer.

(c) *Private firm.* An importer had received a strong complaint from a customer in this country that a consignment of large cans of imported "corned beef" consisted in fact of "corned mutton" (or a mixture of mutton and beef). Six cans were drawn by an independent sampler and were opened in this laboratory in the presence of the Chief Veterinary Officer together with a meat inspector and a representative of the importer. The contents were considered to be beef, and no chemical analysis was undertaken.

Drinking water and other water samples

The water samples examined may be classified as follows:—

Samples taken to investigate complaints	18
Routine examinations and checks on previous complaints	28
Examination of ships' drinking water	21
Samples other than drinking water	4
 Total number of samples	 71
	—

When drinking water is submitted to this laboratory, the primary consideration in formulating a report is the potability of the water from the point of view of the consumer's health. Corresponding samples are normally submitted to the Regional Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Thus with chemical and physical examination on the one hand and bacteriological examination on the other an all-round check is maintained.

Complaints relating to the appearance of the water, such as "dirty", "discoloured" and "containing sediment", accounted for two thirds of the total, but only in three instances did the condition of the water at the time of sampling lend any support to the complaints. Of the remaining complaints, all but one referred to "insects" or waterfleas. In some instances the complaints were justified, while in others the supporting evidence was very slight. The remaining complaint alleged an unpleasant taste, but the sample when received was normal.

Two samples of water representing the hot and cold supply in the sterilization unit of a hospital were analysed for possible causes of discolouration of the trays in which instruments were dried and sterilized. Analysis indicated a marked similarity between the samples, and revealed nothing abnormal in the cold water supply, which contained a trace of natural pigment imparting a very slight yellow discolouration to the water.

Two samples of water from a cold store were analysed with regard to their use in the refrigeration unit.

The Port Health Authority submitted twenty-one samples of drinking water during the year and these are dealt with under *Samples from other sources*.

Measurement of atmospheric pollution

Very many local authorities, including this City, are collaborating in the national survey of air pollution now being carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at the Warren Spring Laboratory.

For the purpose of this survey smoke and sulphur dioxide are measured by the standard daily volumetric method. During the year the number of points at which measurements are made was increased from four to eight. The number of standard deposit gauges was reduced from eight to three. The sites of the three remaining gauges were chosen to represent heavy, medium and light pollution. Though the present tendency is towards the choice of the daily volumetric apparatus, the retention of three deposit gauges will provide continuity and enable comparisons to be made over a longer period.

D.S.I.R. deposit gauge

Grammes of deposit per 100 square metres

Monthly averages together with the averages for the previous five years

Station	Rainfall (millimeters)		Insoluble matter		Soluble matter		Total solids	
	1962	Five yearly average	1962	Five yearly average	1962	Five yearly average	1962	Five yearly average
Philips Park	64	74	635	656	357	375	992	1,031
Rusholme	60	72	496	452	303	299	799	751
Styal*	..	61	—	120	—	190	—	310

Grammes per 100 square metres $\times 0.0255 =$ Tons per square mile

*Results are recorded for comparison. The Styal station is in a rural area close to the City.

Volumetric apparatus for smoke and sulphur dioxide
Daily averages—microgrammes per cubic metre

Station No. . .	9 Rusholme	10 Brownley Green	11 Central	13 Withington	14 Miles Platting	15 Clayton	16 Springfield	17 Wythenshawe centre
	Smoke SO ₂	Ratio Smoke SO ₂						
1962								
January . . .	532	1.03	179	239	0.75	441	726	0.61
February . . .	366	0.97	133	183	0.73	211	404	0.52
March . . .	394	1.00	193	229	0.84	353	580	0.61
April . . .	238	0.89	90	128	0.70	189	351	0.54
May . . .	162	1.76	0.91	62	114	0.54	146	272
June . . .	74	0.89	24	70	0.34	69	116	0.61
July . . .	104	1.07	50	93	0.54	81	139	0.58
August . . .	137	1.12	0.96	35	63	0.56	88	146
September . . .	177	1.72	1.03	62	99	0.63	129	191
October . . .	347	295	1.18	114	156	0.73	252	349
November . . .	576	531	1.09	256	295	0.87	436	590
December . . .	740	669	1.11	276	350	0.79	519	728
Daily average for whole year . . .	318	309	1.03	123	168	0.73	243	383

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*Interference by severe frost; average for 19 days: 460
(Station 12 is not used for daily volumetric estimations)

Veterinary Services

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Meat and Food Inspection

Approved Lairages

Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations, 1958

School Canteens

Bacteriological Examination of Shellfish

Slaughterhouse Act, 1958

New Abattoir—Progress Report

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Licences to Slaughter

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Riding Establishments Act, 1939

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

Notifiable Diseases of Animals

Veterinary Services

F. P. Lawton, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Chief Veterinary Officer

It had been anticipated that by the end of the year the new Manchester abattoir would be complete and the scheme for eradication of swine fever well advanced. In effect, however, the appointed days for these projects have been postponed until 1st October 1963 and 11th March 1963, respectively. The incidence of tuberculosis continues to decline and, except in the case of cattle from Eire, this disease is now of little significance.

Meat and food inspection

Slaughtering of animals has been confined to the City abattoir and one private slaughterhouse and every effort has been made to ensure that all meat exposed for sale has been inspected.

It is, perhaps, not generally appreciated that uninspected meat, from animals slaughtered outside the City, can still be legally deposited for sale in shops within the City. The continued routine inspection of meat in butchers shops throughout the City is therefore an essential service.

TABLE A
Animals inspected at time of slaughter at the City abattoir

Year	Cattle	Sheep and lambs	Calves	Pigs
1960	81,726	374,397	16,518	24,474
1961	84,055	403,551	21,615	24,596
1962	79,922	373,014	20,467	24,026

TABLE B
Total condemnation of various foodstuffs

Year	Meat (tons)	Fish and shell- fish (tons)	Fruit (tons)	Vege- tables (tons)	Game (head)	Poultry (head)	Rabbits (head)	Eggs (number)	Canned meats, milk and sundry provisions (tons)
1960	154.24	46.01	78.64	178.91	355	4707	489	18	29.37
1961	89.55	35.78	57.65	152.63	743	6099	1373	—	40.60
1962	66.29	28.68	44.08	134.4	588	3538	600	—	36.22

TABLE C
Meat condemned at the City abattoir and wholesale meat market

	1962	1961
Total weight of meat condemned at the City abattoir and meat market	63.21 tons	87.24 tons
Of which the weight of dressed meat consigned from places other than the City was	8.88 tons	9.1 tons
Included in which were imported offals amounting to	4,033 lbs.	1,720 lbs.

TABLE D
Carcasses inspected and condemned in 1962

	Cattle, excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected—					
At the City abattoir	37,014	24,026
Brought into the City after killing..	20,810	71,906
	(183,944)	(54,919)
All diseases except tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned:—					
At the City abattoir	152	75
Brought into the City after killing	32	22
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:—					
At the City abattoir	105	792
Brought into the City after killing	28	55
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis:—					
At the City abattoir	0.32	3.61
Brought into the City after killing..	0.22	0.106
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned:—					
At the City abattoir	—	—
Brought into the City after killing	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:—					
At the City abattoir	—	—
Brought into the City after killing	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected by tuberculosis:—					
At the City abattoir	0.38	0.38
Brought into the City after killing	(1.16)	(0.46)
	0.004	(negligible)

Main causes of condemnation

The weight of meat and offal condemned from the various causes specified was as follows:—

	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	Total year ended 31st December, 1962	Total year ended 31st December, 1961
†Tuberculosis..	7,901	9,362	17,263	46,960
Fever	6,686	2,287	8,973	7,121
Injury	5,286	612	5,898	6,809
Dropsy	8,312	3,555	11,867	17,616
Parasitic	30	7,474	7,504	7,763
Asphyxiation	1,945	500	2,445	2,707
Emaciation	2,226	731	2,957	3,369
Tumours	4,224	1,920	6,144	3,378
Abscess..	4,468	23,981	28,449	37,692
T. echinococcus	—	1,632	1,632	2,282
Pleurisy	394	4,569	4,963	4,903
Bone taint	3,334	Nil	3,334	9,981
Congestion	374	1,296	1,670	2,252
Septicaemia	2,159	501	2,660	2,888
Actinomycosis	—	3,137	3,137	6,676
Peritonitis	1,522	2,412	3,934	4,202
Pneumonia	167	912	1,079	3,094
Pericarditis	450	1,083	1,533	1,085
Johnes' disease	773	2,810	3,583	2,772
Uraemia	42	12	54	1,142
Decomposition	12,452	6,358	18,810	21,867
Other	6,516	4,104	10,620	4,029
Totals	69,261	79,248	148,509 lbs *66.29 tons	200,588 lbs *89.54 tons

*The above includes canned meats surrendered at the chief inspector's office and meat condemned at shops, warehouses, etc., a total of 24 tons.

†—The number of condemnations in respect of tuberculosis was as follows:—

	1962	1961
Whole carcases of:—		
Beef	11	13
Pork	4	3
Part carcases and organs:—		
Beef	93	394
Pork	89	114

Amount of unwholesome food condemned

	1962	1961
	lbs.	lbs.
Meat:—		
Beef	104,801	163,677
Mutton	10,229	7,716
Veal	2,994	2,637
Pork	26,692	24,838
Imported offal	3,793	1,720
	148,509 lbs =66.29 tons	200,588 lbs =89.55 tons
Fish:—	lbs.	lbs.
Fish	57,728	74,473
Shellfish	6,633	5,674
	64,361 lbs =28.73 tons	80,147 lbs =35.78 tons
Game	head	head
Game	588	743
Poultry	3,538	6,099
Rabbits	600	1,373
Fruit	98,773 lbs =44.08 tons	129,131 lbs =35.78 tons
Vegetables	301,180 lbs =134.45 tons	341,893 lbs =152.63 tons
Miscellaneous:—	lbs.	lbs.
Evaporated, condensed and other milks	1,180	1,373
Canned meats and meat products	53,760	67,919
Sundry provisions	27,303	21,656
	82,243 lbs =36.71 tons	90,948 lbs =40.60 tons

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954

Approved lairages

One licence permitting the use and occupation of premises as lairage for animals awaiting slaughter was issued and 301 visits of inspection were made.

Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations, 1958

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Several contraventions of these regulations were observed by the inspectors. Verbal warnings were given in each instance, together with advice on the procedure and equipment that will eventually be required in the new abattoir.

Ancillary services

School canteens

Routine visits to school canteens numbered 934 while 115 visits were made to central kitchens supplying meals to schools. In addition 38 visits were made by special request.

The inspection of meat supplies was continued in an endeavour to ensure that the quality, quantity and cut were not misrepresented on the invoices supplied. Other foods were also inspected as to quality and soundness when necessary.

Adverse climatic conditions in the latter part of the year made it difficult for wholesalers to supply the quantities of vegetables required, and it was impossible to ascertain, in every instance, that the provisions were sound throughout. Consequently considerable quantities were rejected by the inspectors and replacements obtained from the wholesalers.

Bacteriological examination of shellfish

All shellfish which have not been treated in officially approved purification tanks, are submitted for a bacteriological assay. In addition, a proportion of those which have been so treated is sampled. In cases of doubt, the consignment is withheld from sale until the results are obtained. Forty-five samples were submitted for assay.

Bacteriological examination of watercress

The routine sampling of watercress continued with no unfavourable consignments being detected.

Certificates for exported meat

Certificates are required by almost every country in respect of meat which is to be imported from Great Britain. The certificates affirm that the meat concerned originated from animals subjected to both ante- and post-mortem veterinary examination and found to be free from disease.

The aim is to prevent the introduction and dissemination among the animal population of infectious disease, and to avoid unsound imported meat being exposed for sale in the country to which it is consigned. There were 89 certificates issued.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

New abattoir progress report

The construction of the new abattoir is now proceeding at an enhanced speed and, although the appointed day for opening has had to be postponed to 1st October, 1963, plans for the transfer from the old premises in Water Street are well advanced. Frequent departmental and inter-departmental meetings have been held to discuss various aspects of the veterinary section accommodation and valuable advice has also been given by representatives of the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

This Act prohibits the slaughtering of food animals by any person not being the holder of a licence or provisional licence to slaughter. Seventy-seven licences and three provisional licences were issued.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

Orders made under this Act as applied to bacon, ham, dead poultry, certain classes of chilled, frozen, boneless and salted meats, edible offal, salmon and sea trout provide that such foodstuffs shall bear an indication of origin and shall be readily identifiable when exposed for sale. Inspections revealed a number of minor contraventions and a verbal caution was administered in each instance.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

The provisions of this Act are intended to ensure that animals receive adequate water, food, ventilation and warmth and are not overcrowded, sold at too early an age or unduly exposed to disease. Thirty-one licences were issued, after inspection of the premises, each licence specifying the maximum number of animals for which the accommodation was adequate.

The Riding Establishments Act, 1939

This Act empowers a local authority to authorise a veterinary surgeon to inspect any premises in use as a riding establishment. There is at present under consideration an Amendment Bill to authorise the registration of riding establishments, to enable a record of such establishments to be maintained.

There is one known riding establishment in the City and this was visited on fourteen occasions. All the horses and ponies remained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

The provisions of this Order are intended to prevent the spread of disease among animals and poultry by the consumption of infected food. One requirement provides for the boiling for one hour, in a plant licensed by the local authority for this purpose, of all "waste foods" intended for use as animal and poultry food. There were 43 licensed plants in operation and no new licences were issued during the year. Seventy inspections of premises were made.

Markets, Sales and Lairs Orders, 1925-27

Transit of Animals Orders, 1927-47

Conveyance of Live Poultry Order, 1919

The object of these Orders is to ensure humane and hygienic conditions for the transportation and exposure for sale of animals and poultry. Three hundred and forty visits were made, including those to the cattle market at Mode Wheel and poultry dealers.

Notifiable diseases

Anthrax Order, 1938

No cases of anthrax occurred. As part of the normal precautionary measures, however, where a cause of death appeared obscure, microscopical examinations were undertaken in respect of the following animals: cattle (6), sheep (51), pigs (17) and calves (10).

Brucellosis

The veterinary staff provided free immunization of female calves against this disease for stock owners resident within the City.

Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1938

No outbreaks of foot and mouth disease occurred within the City.

Fowl Pest Order, 1936

No case of fowl pest occurred but a notice of disinfection was served with respect to premises to which "in contact" poultry had been moved.

The Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order, 1952

The Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1956

Ten notices of disinfection were served.

The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1957

The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Amendment Order, 1959

These orders empower local authorities to grant licences for holding exhibitions of poultry, a condition being that records must be kept available for inspection indicating the origin and destination of all poultry on exhibition. An application to hold an exhibition of poultry as part of the Manchester Flower Show in July was approved.

Sheep Scab Order, 1938

No cases of sheep scab occurred and no Orders regarding sheep dipping, as a preventative for this disease, are at present in force in the City.

Swine Fever Order, 1938

The scheme for the eradication of this disease is now scheduled to commence on 11th March 1963. Relevant statistics are as follows:—

Number of suspected outbreaks investigated..	13
Number of swine fever restrictions imposed	13
Number of post-mortem examinations performed	22
Number of clinical examinations	752
Number of outbreaks confirmed	2
Number of dressed carcases deposited in the wholesale meat market suspected of being infected with swine fever.. . .	4

Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956

Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Special Order No. 18

This Order came into force on 3rd December and included the "City and County Borough of Manchester". The main provision is to prohibit the movement of pigs into, within or out of the area unless accompanied by a licence

issued by the local authority. This legislation remained in force at the end of the year.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Orders, 1950-1959

These Orders require that pigs, moved from a market to private premises, must be accompanied by a licence and detained and isolated at the premises for at least 28 days thereafter. All pigs moved into Manchester under this Order were examined by the veterinary staff and one contravention was revealed. The defendant pleaded guilty to this offence at the City Magistrates Court and a fine of £20 was imposed.

Fifty eight visits of inspection were made and 1,156 pigs examined.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938

No cases of clinical tuberculosis were observed and the incidence of the disease at the City abattoir continues to decline.

TABLE E
Incidence of tuberculosis

Year	Cattle slaughtered at abattoir	Condemned for tuberculosis		Per-cent-age inci-dence	Pigs slaughtered at abattoir	Condemned for tuberculosis		Per-cent-age inci-dence
		Carcases	Part car-cases and organs			Carcases	Part car-cases and organs	
1961	84,055	13	393	0.48	24,596	3	112	0.46
1962	79,922	11	93	0.13	24,026	4	89	0.38

Poultry and game, fruit and vegetables, provisions, etc., destroyed as being unfit for human consumption during 1962.

Poultry and game	...	...	...	...	4,126	head
Fruit	...	...	...	...	98,773	lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	301,180	lbs.
Provisions, etc.	...	...	...	...	82,243	lbs.

Ten-year development of Local Authority Health Services

The Minister of Health published his Hospital Plan for England and Wales in January and followed it up with a request to local health and welfare authorities to prepare a plan for the development of their services over a 10-year period, in effect to indicate the development of community care services which would be co-ordinated with the proposed Hospital Plan. The department had already planned a programme of capital development for a number of years ahead but it was necessary, following the Minister's request, to make a complete reappraisal to prepare a plan looking as far ahead as 10 years. In addition to the programme of capital expenditure the Minister requested information relative to expenditure on all Health Department services together with an estimate of the probable increase in staff during the period under review.

It is obvious that in looking 10 years ahead some of the proposals made must be of a tentative nature and, apart from this, the availability or otherwise of sites for some of the capital programming must necessitate modification of the originally proposed plan. However, the completion of a 10-year plan for the department, details of which are set out in a number of tables following this report, allows a stimulating picture to be drawn of the considerable changes proposed for the health services of the City during the next 10 years.

The replacement of the old temporary day nurseries by a smaller number of permanent purpose-built nurseries will be an important feature of the proposals, while many of the unsuitable child welfare clinics will also be replaced by modern purpose-built centres, including some combined clinics to be shared with the School Health Service. Considerable improvements will also be carried out at Langho Colony, while the Mental Health Division will provide several modern hostels for mentally sick and subnormal persons as well as new training centres for both adult and younger patients.

Some growth in the staff of the department will inevitably be required to meet the increased burden on the community services following the introduction of the Hospital Plan. The health visiting, home help, home nursing and social workers' staff will be progressively increased over the 10-year period.

Parallel with the development of the health services will be a growth in the welfare services, essentially increases in welfare homes to provide more accommodation for elderly persons and additional facilities for the permanently physically handicapped. The 10-year period ahead, while seeing a small reduction in the population of the City, will see a gradual increase in the number of persons aged 65 years and over and this, coupled with the expected increase in the birth rate, will provide many community care problems for the Health Department, apart from the additional duties resulting from the implementation of the Hospital Plan.

The national proposals for the development of community care will be published by the Minister early in 1963 and this will permit local authorities to compare their proposals with those of other areas, and it may be that in the light of this information the development plan proposed for Manchester will need to be altered. Notwithstanding this, there is no doubt that the next 10 years will be stimulating ones for all persons serving the City's Health and Welfare Committees.

The tables which follow set out the proposed 10-year development of the local health authority services in the City. First, capital expenditure is summarised and then a more detailed analysis is provided of the capital programme in order of priority and by year; the programme for Langho Colony is set out separately since this institution is provided under the terms of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The net revenue expenditure is itemized in a third table annually until 1966-67 and then with one additional estimate for 1971-72. The fourth table sets out the premises occupied by local health authority services on 31st March, 1962, indicating their ownership and use and whether or not replacement will be necessary. The final table details the staff of the local health authority services, again annually up until 1966-67 and with one additional estimate for 1971-72, showing the variations which will be required in the various categories of employee.

The value and effectiveness of the health and welfare community care services cannot and should not be considered in financial terms alone. Every individual receiving this community care is a personal unit (not a statistic) in need of care, affection and understanding. Fortunately, the wise expenditure of money on these services must inevitably benefit these people.

Capital Expenditure Summary

Local Health Services :	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Clinics and centres .. .	101,455	34,200	66,000	66,000	..	33,000	33,000	66,000	..	..	399,655
2. Day nurseries .. .	135,600	90,000	67,500	22,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	315,600
3. Ambulance service .. .	25,300	..	22,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,300
4. Care and after-care—Dr. Garrett Memorial Home .. .	..	150,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150,000
5. Mental health .. .	215,900	121,800	320,500	5,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	663,500
7. Langho Colony .. .	478,255	396,000	476,000	93,800	..	33,000	33,000	66,000	..	..	1,576,055
	48,775	55,500	10,000	40,000	..	..	..	3,700	13,000	..	170,975

Note:—The above table shows the estimated total costs of schemes to be started in each year and not the capital expenditure in the year.

Capital Programme—Local Health Services

Schemes (in order of priority)	Location and Size	NEED			Estimated Cost	Effect on Revenue Expenditure £	Estimated Completion Date
		(a) New provision	(b) Replacement	(c) Improvements			
1962-1963							
1. Combined clinic (completion)	Plant Hill Road, Higher Blackley	..	(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory rented premises ..	..	6,000 (balance)	+ 30	September, 1962
2. Junior training centre and residential unit—mental health	Yew Tree Lane, Northenden—32 places	(a, b) Replacement of training centre in inadequate rented premises and provision of residential accommodation ..	..	..	77,500	+ 30,175	March, 1964
3. Adult training centre—mental health	Livesey Street Ancoats	..	(a, b) Additional places and change of present adult training centre, Every St., to day centre and club ..	..	110,000	+ 23,515	March, 1965
4. M. & C.W. centre	Brougham Street, West Gorton	..	(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory rented premises	Site 905}	28,400	+ 3,035	March, 1964
5. Day nursery	Rutland Street, Hulme—44 places	..	(b) Replacement of 26 day nurseries in unsatisfactory premises by 15 new nurseries ..	Site 1,350}	21,500	- 2,055	September, 1963
6. Day centre and club—mental health	Daisy Bank Road, Victoria Park—60 places	(a) New provision ..	..	..	28,400	+ 6,925	March, 1964
7. Day nursery	Alexandra Park—44 places	..	(b) Replacement of 26 day nurseries in unsatisfactory premises by 15 new nurseries ..	Site 750}	22,000	+ 765	September, 1964
8. Day nursery	Miles Platting—44 places	..	(b) Do.	Site 2,500}	22,500	+ 4,090	March, 1964
9. M. & C.W. centre and dental unit	Constable St., Gorton	..	(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory rented premises	Site 2,500}	33,000	+ 3,255	March, 1964
10. M. & C.W. centre	Trees Street, Crumpsall	..	(b) Do.	Site 650}	30,000	+ 4,490	March, 1964
11. Day nursery	Sale Road, Wythenshawe—44 places	..	(b) Replacement of 26 day nurseries in unsatisfactory premises by 15 new nurseries ..	Site 5,000}	22,500	+ 4,600	September, 1964
12. Day nursery	Mount Road, Gorton—44 places	..	(b) Do.	Site 5,000}	22,500	+ 3,645	September, 1964
13. Day nursery	Bradford—44 places	..	(b) Do.	Site 5,000}	22,500	- 9,685	September, 1964
14. Ambulance sub-depot	Hulme	..	(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory rented premises, Deansgate ..	Site 5,000}	20,300	+ 2,630	March, 1965
	Total 1962-63	..	..	..	478,255	+ 75,415	

15.	M. & C.W. centre and dental unit	Monsall Road, Harpurhey	... ..	(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory rented premises	34,200	+	3,475	March, 1965
16.	Hostel for mentally disordered	Brougham Street, West Gorton—30 places	(a) New provision	... .. .. ..	59,800	+	9,355	March, 1965
17.	Do.	Plymouth Grove, Chorlton-on-Medlock—30 places	(a) Do.	... .. .. ..	62,000	+	10,900	March, 1965
18.	Day nursery	Wythenshawe Civic Centre—44 places	(b) Replacement of 26 day nurseries in unsatisfactory premises by 15 new nurseries	22,500	—	895	March, 1965	
19.	Dr. Garrett Memorial Home—modernization	Conway	... .. .. ..	(c) Replace temporary buildings and increase accommodation from 150 to 190 beds ..	150,000	+	17,185	September, 1965
20.	Day nursery	Ardwick—44 places	... .. ..	(b) Replacement of 26 day nurseries in unsatisfactory premises by 15 new nurseries	22,500	—	230	March, 1965
21.	Do.	Higher Openshaw—44 places	... ..	(b) Do.	22,500	—	5,585	September, 1965
22.	Do.	Newton Heath—44 places	... ..	(b) Do.	22,500	+	4,940	March, 1966
			Total 1963-64	... .. ..	396,000	+	39,145	
23.	Junior training centre—mental health	Miles Platting—84 places	... .. ..	(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory rented premises, Harpurhey	34,000	+	12,755	March, 1966
24.	Do.	Dickenson Road, Rusholme—30 places	... .. ..	(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory premises, Victoria Park	56,000	+	17,300	March, 1966
25.	Adult training centre—mental health	Altringham Road, Wythenshawe—210 places	... .. ..	(a) New provision for training—sheltered employment of mentally sub-normal adults ..	80,000	+	36,825	March, 1967
26.	Hostel for mentally disordered	Wythenshawe—30 places	... .. ..	(a) New provision	60,000	+	9,545	March, 1967
27.	Combined clinic	Hulme	... .. .. ..	(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory premises ..	33,000	+	3,600	March, 1966
28.	Junior training centre—mental health	Hulme—64 places	... .. ..	(a) New provision	28,500	+	11,475	March, 1966
29.	Hostel for mentally disordered	Anson Road, Victoria Park—30 places	... .. ..	(a) New provision	60,000	+	9,160	March, 1967
30.	M. & C.W. centre	Openshaw	... .. .. ..	(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory premises ..	33,000	+	3,180	March, 1966
31.	Ambulance sub-depot	Withington	... .. .. ..	(b) Do. at Withington Hospital	22,000	+	2,375	March, 1966
32.	Day nursery	Site to be selected, Rochdale Road Area—44 places	... .. .. ..	(b) Replacement of 26 day nurseries in unsatisfactory premises by 15 new nurseries	22,500	—	6,505	March, 1966
33.	Do.	Site to be selected, Levenshulme—44 places	... .. .. ..	(b) Do.	22,500	+	1,455	March, 1966
34.	Do.	Site to be selected, Moston—44 places	... .. .. ..	(b) Do.	22,500	+	2,250	September, 1966
			Total 1964-65	... .. ..	476,000	+	103,415	

Capital Programme—Local Health Services—*continued*

Schemes (in order of priority)	Location and Size	NEED			Estimated Cost	Effect on Revenue Expenditure	Estimated Completion Date
		(a) New provision	(b) Replacement	(c) Improvements			
1965-1966							
35. Day centre and club—mental health	Every Street, Ancoats—60 places	..			5,300	+	4,155
36. Day nursery	Site to be selected. Withington—44 places	(a) New provision	(b) Replacement of 26 day nurseries in unsatisfactory premises by 15 new nurseries		22,500	+	3,695
37. M. & C.W. centre ..	Newton Heath		(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory premises ..		33,000	+	3,720
38. Combined clinic ..	Chorlton-cum-Hardy		(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory rented premises ..		33,000	+	3,370
			Total 1965-66		93,800	+	14,940
1967-1968							
39. Combined clinic ..	Levenshulme		(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory premises ..		33,000	+	2,875
1968-1969	Fallowfield		(b) Do.		33,000	+	4,685
40. M. & C.W. centre ..							
1969-1970	Ancoats		(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory rented premises ..		33,000	+	4,730
41. M. & C.W. centre ..	Cheetham		(b) Replacement of unsatisfactory premises ..		33,000	+	3,540
42. Do. ..			Total 1969-70		66,000	+	8,270

Capital Programme—Local Health Services—*continued*
Langho Colony

Langho Colony

Schemes (in order of priority)	NEED (a) New provision (b) Replacement (c) Improvements	Estimated Cost	Effect on Revenue Expenditure	Estimated Completion Date
1962-1963				
1. Modernisation of Homes 5 and 11 (completion)	(c) Improvements of amenities and reduction of overcrowding	12,500	+	515 (d) September, 1962
2. Three staff houses	(b) Replacement of sub-standard accommodation	9,800	+	855 March, 1963
3. Extension of cowshed and improvement of milking premises	(c) To comply with Ministry requirements	7,475 (net)	+	625 March, 1963
4. Modernisation of Home 9 ..	(c) Improvement of amenities and reduction of overcrowding	12,000	+	335 (d) March, 1963
5. Modernisation of Home 8 ..	(c) Improvement of amenities and reduction of overcrowding	7,000	+	400 (d) March, 1964
	Total 1962-63	48,775	+	2,730
1963-1964				
6. Modernisation of Home 3 ..	(c) Improvement of amenities and reduction of overcrowding	10,000	+	285 (d) September, 1964
7. Modernisation of Home 10 ..	(c) Do.	8,000	+	400 (d) March, 1965
8. Extension of assembly hall ..	(c) Improvement of amenities	2,500(e)	+	395 March, 1965
9. Re-organisation of Administration Block	(c) Improvement to resident staff accommodation, kitchen, dispensary, medical and dental units	35,000	+	3,165 September, 1965
	Total 1963-64	55,500	+	4,245
1964-1965				
10. Modernisation of Home 7 ("Hospital Block")	(c) Improvement of amenities and reduction of overcrowding	10,000	+	90 (d) September, 1965
1965-1966				
11. Single-storey home	(a) New provision	40,000	+	6,325 March, 1967
1969-1970	(c) Improved accommodation	3,700	+	280 March, 1970
1970-1971				
12. Detached staff house for matron	(a) New provision	13,000	+	1,230 March, 1971
13. Two pairs of semi-detached houses for nursing staff				

d) Excludes debt charges. Similar schemes have been net from revenue (capital purposes rate)
e) After contribution of £1,500 from residents

Net Revenue Expenditure

Service	Approved Estimate 1962-63	Revised Estimate 1962-63	Estimate 1963-64	Estimate 1964-65	Estimate 1965-66	Estimate 1966-67	Estimate 1971-72
Local Health Service:							
1. Health centres
2. Care of mothers and young children	287,695
3. Midwifery, including expenditure as Local Supervisory Authority	237,630	238,830	250,080	266,255	265,965
4. Health visiting	101,310	104,585	104,590
5. Home nursing	139,015	139,010	148,000
6. Vaccination and immunization	101,990	129,530	154,290
7. Ambulance service	25,770	29,550	29,720
8. Prevention of illness, care and after-care (excluding mental health)	204,790	212,110	214,630
9. Domestic help	81,810	86,060	86,060
10. Mental health	104,340	120,350	134,200
11. Expenditure on other enactments and on general administration	96,945	97,890	108,380
12. Expenditure on Local Health Services not reckonable for general grant	84,130	84,130	84,130
13. Total for Local Authority Health Services	1,177,730	1,206,980	1,289,315
Services under the National Assistance Act, 1948:							
14. Langho Colony	32,025	32,360	37,755
						36,190	38,850
							40,270
							44,720
							1,699,615
							1,699,305

Local Health Services

List of premises at 31st March, 1962

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres:—

1. St. George's Schools, Abbey Hey Lane, 18 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises—department does not have exclusive use.
2. Congregational Church Hall, Ashton New Road/Every Street, 4 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises—department does not have exclusive use.
3. 45, Higher Ardwick, 12 (Unsuitable)	
4. Hall Lane, Wythenshawe, 23	Permanent purpose-built premises, comprising maternity and child welfare centre, school health clinic and dental unit.
5. Methodist School, Old Market Street, 9 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises—department does not have exclusive use.
6. 153, Cheetham Hill Road, 8 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises.
7. 72, Rosamund Street West, 15 (Unsuitable)	Includes dental unit.
8. Baptist School, Sibson Road, 21 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises—department does not have exclusive use.
9. 26, Clayton Street, 11 (Unsuitable)	
10. Thornton Street, 9	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises.
11. St. Matthew's School, Cleveland Road, 8 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises—department does not have exclusive use.
12. 828, Wilmslow Road, 20	Permanent purpose-built premises. Includes dental unit.
13. 430, Hyde Road, West Gorton, 12 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises.
14. Methodist School Hall, Beech Mount, 9 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises—department does not have exclusive use.
15. St. Andrew's Church Hall, Longhurst Road, 9 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises—department does not have exclusive use.
16. Holy Name Parish Hall, Dover Street, 13 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises—department does not have exclusive use.
17. 42, Lower Moss Lane, 15 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises.
18. Wesley Sunday School, Woodfold Avenue, Levenshulme, 19 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises—department does not have exclusive use.
19. 1, Woodbine Street, 14	Permanent purpose-built premises, including district nurses, report centre.
20. Methodist School, Chain Bar, 10 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises—department does not have exclusive use.
21. 1230, Oldham Road, 10 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises.
22. Beech House, Yew Tree Lane, Northenden, 23	

List of premises at 31st March, 1962—continued

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—continued

23. Moorcroft Road, Wythenshawe, 23	Permanent purpose-built premises comprising maternity and child welfare centre, school health clinic and dental unit.
24. Darbshire House Health Centre 295, Upper Brook Street, 13	Maternity and child welfare clinics are held in the health centre which is administered through the University of Manchester by a Board of Management.
25. Duchess of York Hospital, Burnage Lane, 19	Child welfare clinics are held by arrangement with the Hospital Authorities.
26. 1/3, Manipur Street, 11 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises.
27. Community Hall, Hart Road, 14 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises—department does not have exclusive use.
28. 25, Heaton Road, 20 (Unsuitable)	
29. Civic Centre Road, Wythenshawe, 22	Permanent purpose-built premises, comprising maternity and child welfare centre, school health clinic and dental unit.

Day Nurseries:—

30. Alexandra Park, Moss Side, 16 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (50 places).	temporary
31. Barmouth Street Bradford, 11 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (73 places).	temporary
32. Briscoe Lane, Newton Heath, 10 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (43 places).	temporary
33. Broadfield Road, Moss Side, 14 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (40 places).	temporary
34. Brownley Road, Sharston, Wythenshawe (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (43 places).	temporary
35. Casson Street, Gorton, 18 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (50 places).	temporary
36. Chapman Street, Gorton, 18 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (50 places).	temporary
37. Clayton Hall Park, Ashton New Road, Clayton, 11 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (43 places).	temporary
38. Crossacres Road, Crossacres, Wythenshawe (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (50 places).	temporary
39. Crossley Road, Levenshulme, 19 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (40 places).	temporary
40. Crowcroft Park, Longsight, 12 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (40 places).	temporary
41. Embden Street, Hulme, 15 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises (92 places).	

List of premises at 31st March, 1962—continued

Day Nurseries—continued

42. Heaton Road, Withington, 20. (Unsuitable)	(50 places).	
43. Jocelyn Street, Miles Platting, 9. (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (50 places).	temporary
44. Lightbowne Road, New Moston, 10 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (40 places).	temporary
45. Metcalf Street, Miles Platting, 10 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (50 places).	temporary
46. Nuthurst Road, New Moston, 10 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (40 places).	temporary
47. Daisy Bank Road, Victoria Park, 14	Permanent purpose-built premises (44 places).	
48. Rochdale Road, Collyhurst, 9 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (50 places).	temporary
49. Rushton Grove, Higher Openshaw, 11 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (50 places).	temporary
50. Sale Road, Northenden (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (50 places).	temporary
51. Smedley Lane, Cheetham, 8 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (50 places).	temporary
52. Bosworth Street, Openshaw, 11 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (76 places).	temporary
53. Gregory Street, Ardwick, 12 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (40 places).	temporary
54. Union Street, Ardwick, 12 (Unsuitable)	Pre-fabricated purpose-built premises (50 places).	temporary

*District Nurses Home, Report and Training
Centre:—*

55. Beech Mount, Harpurhey, 9	Permanent purpose-built premises. Modern- ization scheme in hand 1962-3.
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District Nurses Report Centres:—

56. Bradford House, Ashton New Road, 11 (Unsuitable)	Rented premises.
57. 3, Chalford Road, Newall Green, Wythenshawe	Rented premises.
58. 21, Gildridge Road, 16.	
59. 11, Parsonage Road, 20.	

Midwives' houses:—

60. 5, Manipur Street, Openshaw, 11	Rented premises.
61. 21, Herne Street, Bradford, 11	

Other Premises:—

62. Ambulance Station, Monsall Road, Newton Heath, 10	
63. Central Stores, Joddrell Street, 3.	
64. "Summerhill" Hostel, 60, Palatine Road, Didsbury, 20	Hostel for subnormal and severely sub- normal adult males (28 places).

Junior Training Centres:—

65. 71, Victoria Avenue East,
Blackley, 9
Junior training centre for the subnormal and
severely subnormal children and adult
females (64 places).

66. 9, Anson Road,
Victoria Park, 14
(Unsuitable)
Training centre for subnormal and severely
subnormal children and adult females
(120 places).

67. Lotherton Street,
Harpurhey, 9
(Inadequate and unsuitable)
Training centre for subnormal and severely
subnormal children and adult females
Rented premises. (32 places).

68. Royal Oak Road,
Wythenshaw, 23
(Inadequate and unsuitable)
Training centre for subnormal and severely
subnormal children and adult females
Rented premises. (52 places).

69. Adult Training Centre,
24, Every Street,
Ancoats, 4
(Inadequate)
Training centre for subnormal and severely
subnormal adult males, temporary premises.
(86 places).

70. Premises for Adult Training,
Livesey Street,
Ancoats, 4
Awaiting conversion to adult training centre
to replace adult training centre, Every
Street, Ancoats.

71. Ambulance and Transport Main Depot,
81, Belle Vue Street, 12
Administrative offices, main control centre,
mess-room, engineering workshops, stores
and vehicle garage.

Ambulance and Transport Sub-depots:—

72. Monsall Road, 10
Sub-control centre, vehicle garage, disinfect-
ing station, mess-room, cleansing clinic
and dry sterilization unit.

73. Leekstone Road, 22
Sub-control centre, mess-room and vehicle
garage.

74. 297, Deansgate, 3
(Unsuitable)
Sub-control centre, mess-room and vehicle
garage. Rented premises.

75. Crumpsall Hospital, 8
Sub-control centre, mess-room and vehicle
garage. (Premises loaned to Corporation,
free of charge by Hospital Management
Committee.)

76. Withington Hospital, 20
(Inadequate)
Sub-control centre, mess-room and vehicle
garage. (Premises loaned to Corporation,
at a nominal rental of £10 a year, by
Hospital Management Committee.)

77. Manchester Royal Infirmary, 13
Sub-control centre. (Office facilities loaned
to Corporation, free of charge, by Board of
Governors.)

Residential Homes:—

78. Dr. Garrett Memorial Home,
Morfa Drive,
Conway, North Wales
Home for children needing recuperative
holidays (150 beds).

79. Knowle House Hostel,
Sagars Road,
Handforth
Mother and baby home (22 beds for mothers
and 16 cots for babies).

Services Under The National Assistance Act, 1948

80. Langho Colony,
near Blackburn, Lancashire
505 beds for sane epileptics of 15 years and
over.

Category of Staff	At 31-12-61	1962-63			1963-64			1964-65			1965-66			1966-67			1971-72		
		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1971-72	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1971-72	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66		
Local Health Services:																			
Doctors (including Medical Officer of Health)	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22		
{ Domiciliary midwives	80	80	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82		
{ St. Mary's Midwifery Services	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Health visitors	123	130	137	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144		
Home nurses	101	106	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127		
Bath attendants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staff (other than domestic) in day nurseries:—																			
Matrons and deputies																			
Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery nurses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery assistants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wardens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursery students	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nursing staff—Knowle House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambulance staff:—																			
Clerical																			
Telephonists and radio operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supervisors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanics and labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driver-attendants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of ambulances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staff (other than domestic) in training centres for mentally subnormal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mental health day centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Home helps (including supervisory staff)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staff (other than domestic) in residential accommodation under S.28/46:—																			
Dr. Garrett—nursing services staff and wardens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mental health hostels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Staff—continued

Category of Staff	At 31-12-61	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1971-72
Local Health Service—continued							
Domiciliary social and welfare workers—Mental health pt. III—							
University or equivalent professional training	17	17	17	17	17	17	5
General training in social work	3	3	3	3	3	3	16
Welfare assistants	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other staff—							
Administration—Nursing Services							
Health Department	20	20	20	20	20	21	22
Day nurseries—clerical	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
cooks	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
cleaners and stoker	27	27	27	27	24	21	18
Clinics—centre clerks	40	40	40	40	39	38	37
cleaners	17	17	17	17	24	24	24
Knowle House—domestics	29	29	29	29	30 ¹	31	37
Health visitors—clerical	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
students	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
Home nursing—clerical	25	25	25	30	30	30	30
domestics	3	3	4	5	6	6	6
Central stores	5	5	5	3	3	3	3
Domestic help—clerical	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Immunization and vaccination—clerical	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Dr. Garrett—clerical and domestic	5 ¹	5 ¹	6	7	7	7	7
Mental health—administrative and clerical	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
training centres—clerical, guides, meal assistants, cleaners and	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
carers	8	8	8	9	9	10	10
hostels—domestics	10	12 ¹	12 ¹	21	29	34	45 ¹
day centres—domestics	3	3	3	3	8	8	13
	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Total—Local Health Services	1,395	1,460 ¹	1,542 ¹	1,586 ¹	1,626	1,668 ¹	1,863
Langho Colony							
Doctors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other nursing and attendant staff	94	94	97	97	97	97	99
Other—							
administrative and clerical	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹	10 ¹
handicraft instructors	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
storekeepers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
domestic and manual workers	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total—Langho Colony	160 ¹	160 ¹	164 ¹	164 ¹	164 ¹	164 ¹	166 ¹

Publications by members of the Health Department staff

Essex-Cater, A. J. "The Local Health Authority Viewpoint" paper read before the Health Congress of the Royal Society of Health, Scarborough, April, 1962.

Lawton, F. P. "The Sick Child—Home or Hospital Care?" Public Health (1962) LXXVI, 3, 157.

Tatton, S. "The Planning and Construction of a Large Modern Abattoir", paper read before meeting of the Royal Society of Health, London, October, 1962. (Benjamin Ward Franklin Memorial Lecture).

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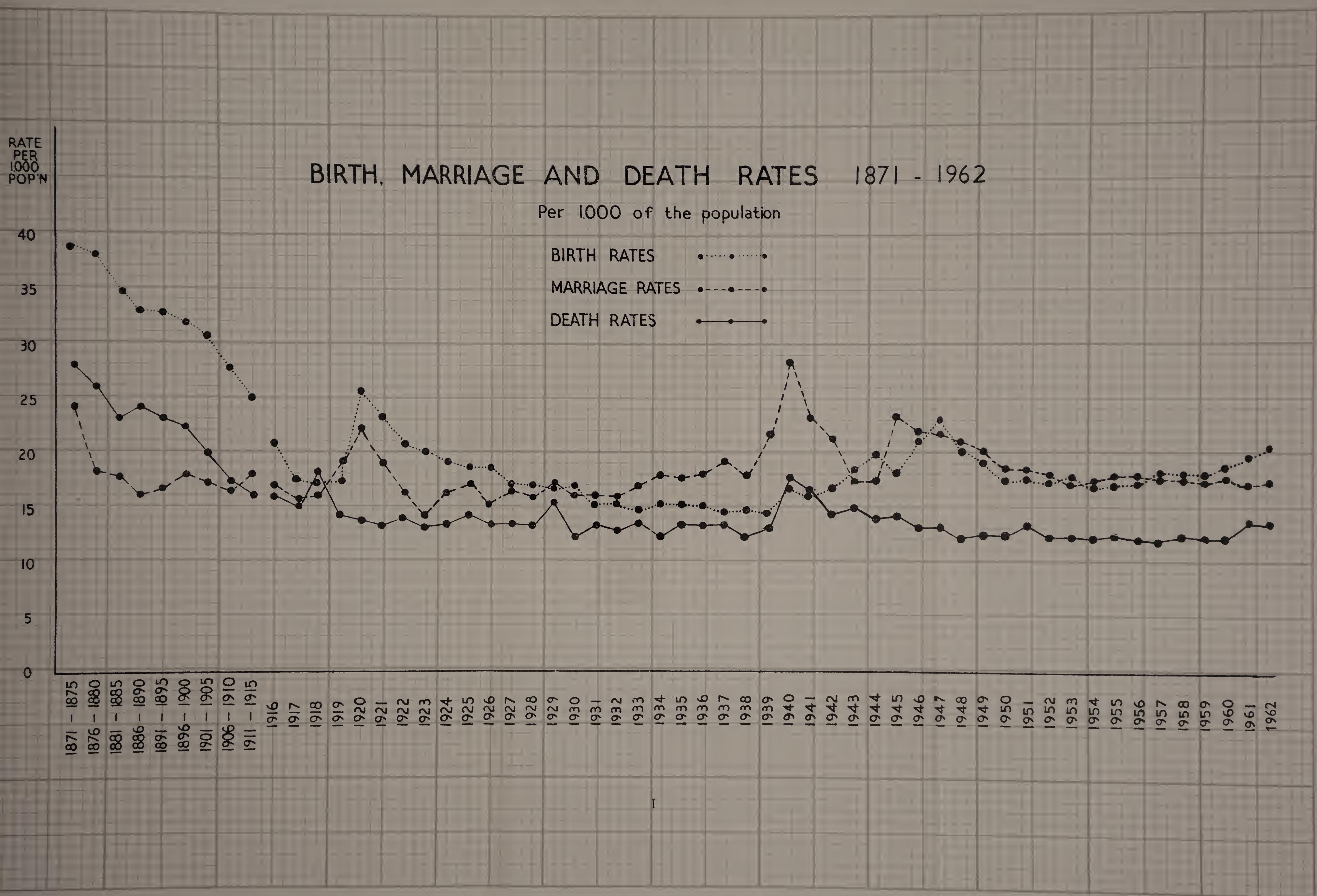
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health visitors	90/1		
home nurses	108	Walton House municipal hostel for men	61
mental welfare officers	124	Wards, area of City	26
midwives	72	Water, supply	132/40
public health inspectors	132	Water and other water samples examined by Public Analyst ..	190
Tuberculosis, in animals	202	Welfare centres	80/1
Tuberculosis Service—		Welfare foods	83
B.C.G. vaccination	99/104	Welfare Services Department, liaison with	95
children	99/101	Whooping cough	36/7
colonization	100	Women's voluntary service	94
home helps	100	Yellow fever vaccination	49



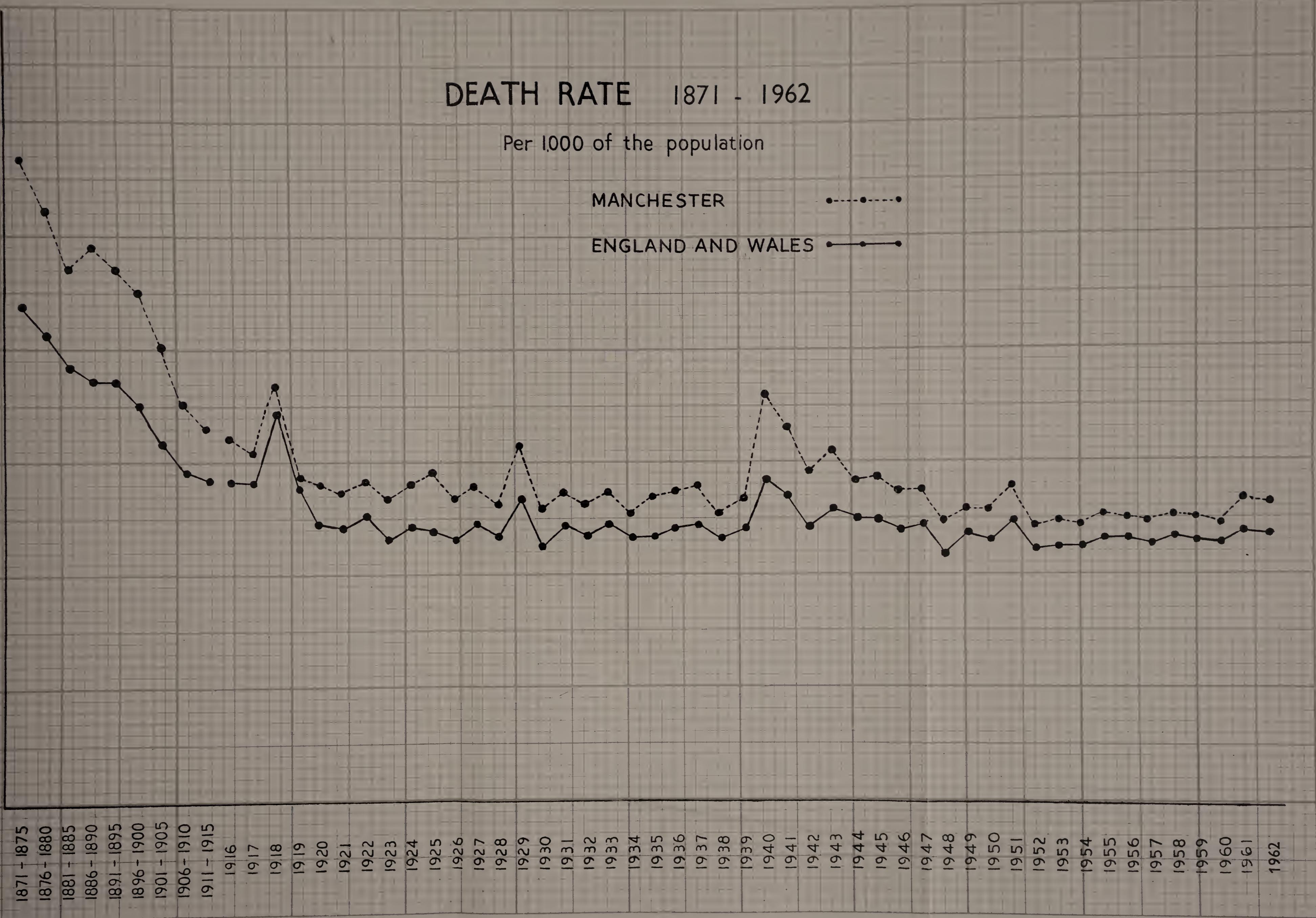
RATE
PER
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POPN

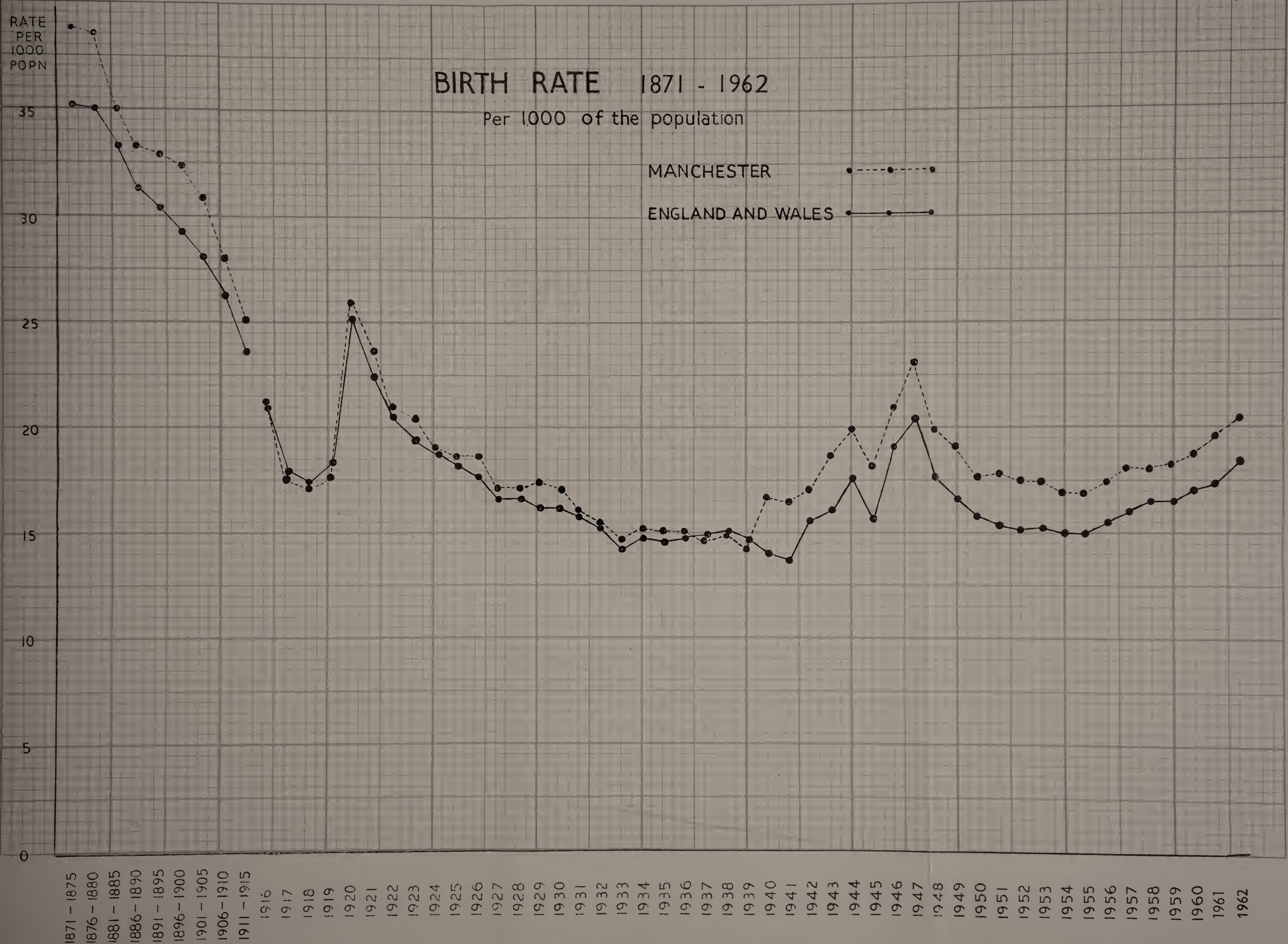
DEATH RATE 1871 - 1962

Per 1,000 of the population

MANCHESTER

ENGLAND AND WALES





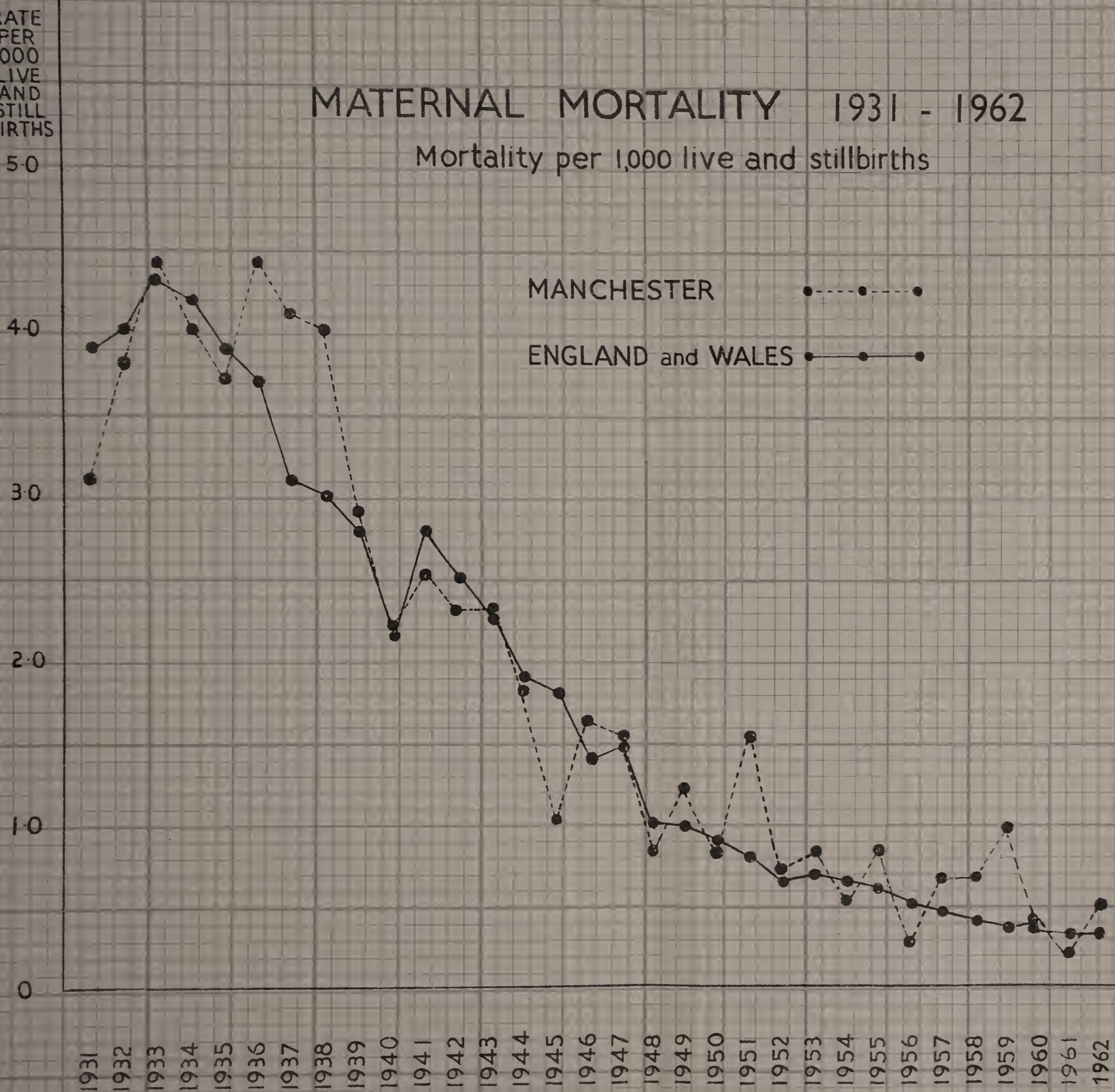
RATE
PER
1,000
LIVE
AND
STILL
BIRTHS

MATERNAL MORTALITY 1931 - 1962

Mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths

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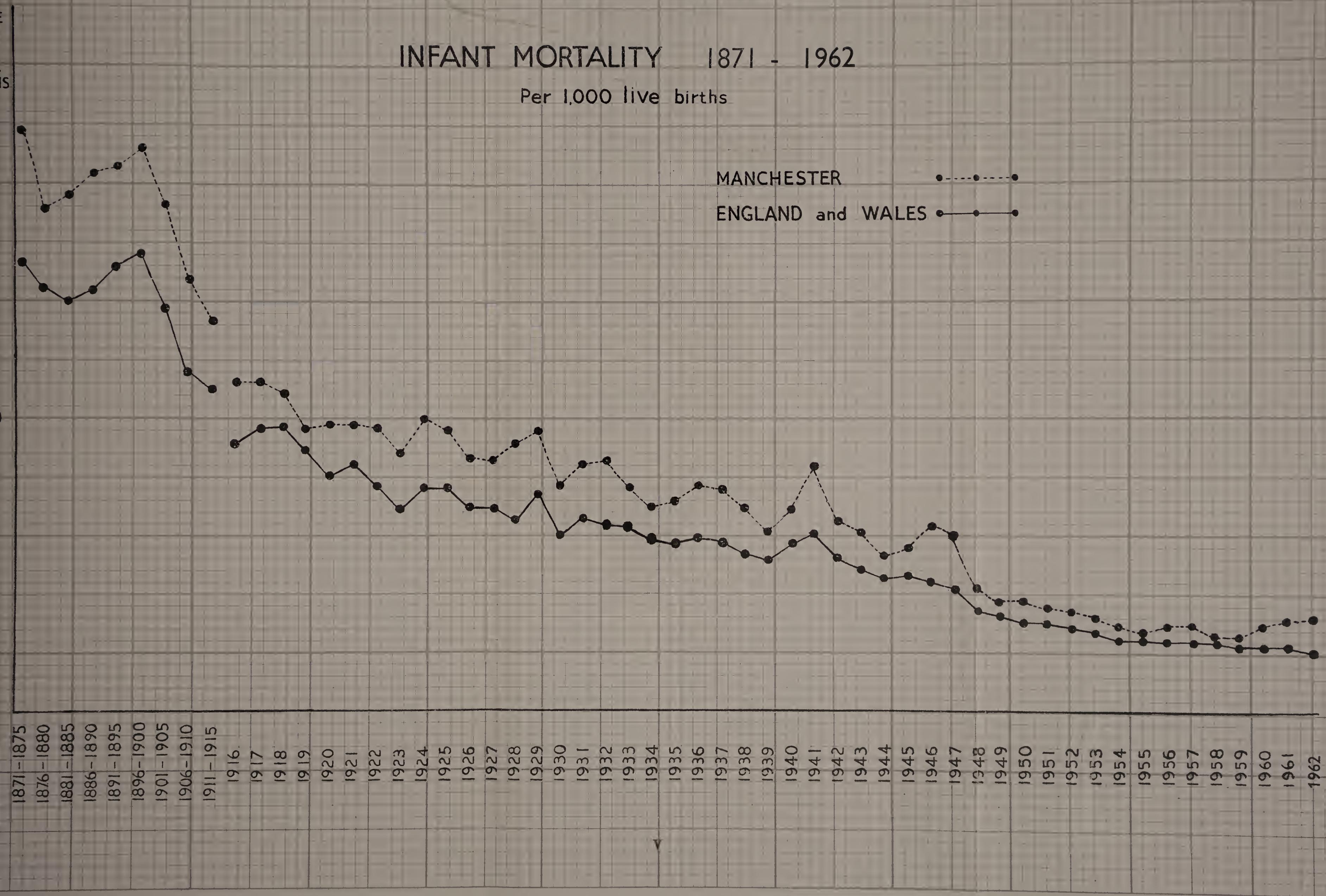
RATE
PER
1000
LIVE
BIRTHS

INFANT MORTALITY 1871 - 1962

Per 1,000 live births

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92

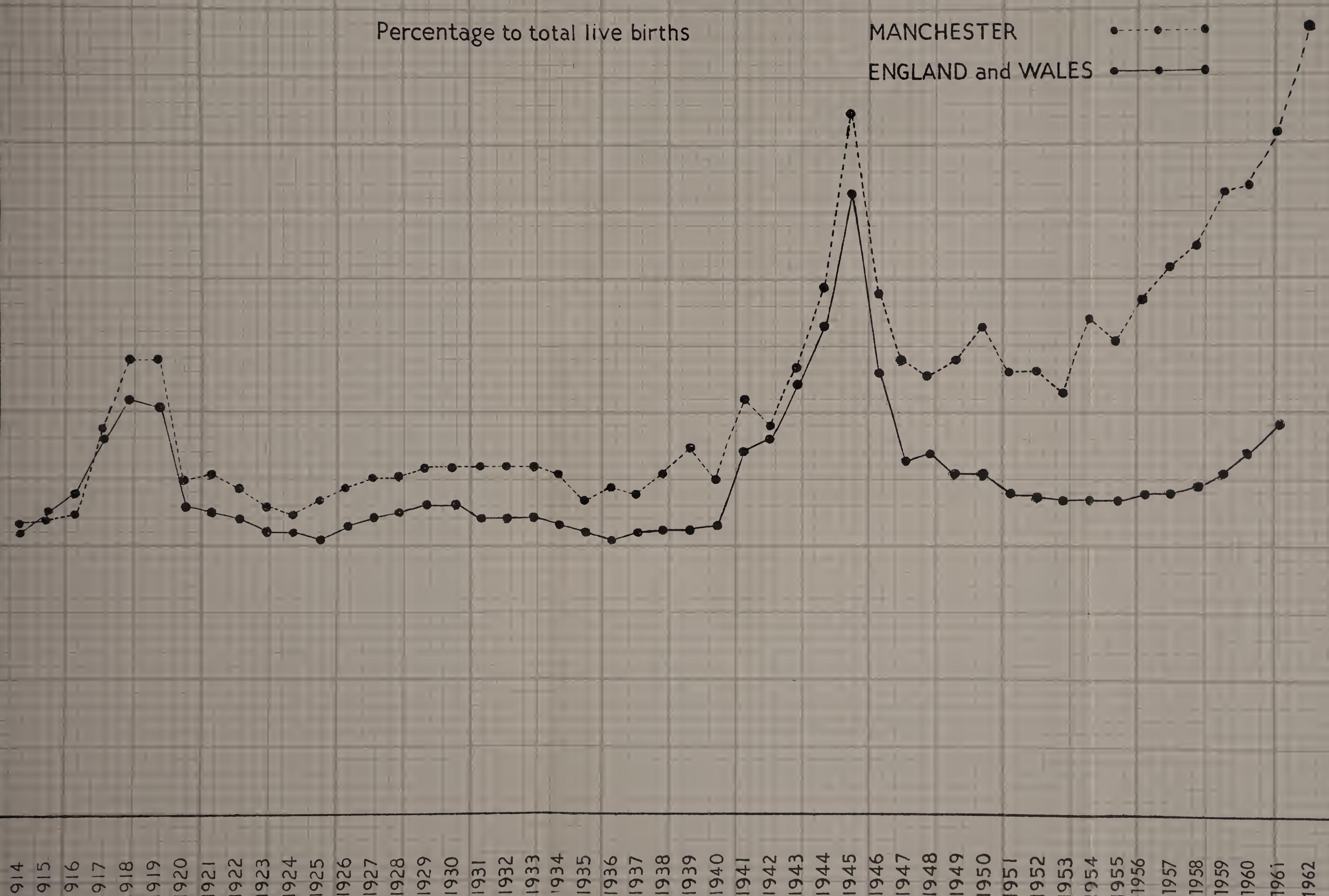
PER
CENT
OF
TOTAL
LIVE
BIRTHS

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Percentage to total live births

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* England and Wales figure not available for 1962

